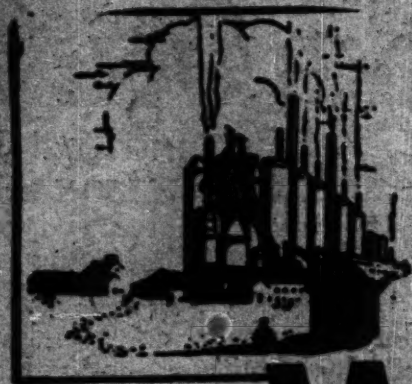


STRIKES VOTED

Hit Speedup at Ford,
Fisher Body, Cadillac,
Grand Rapids Plant



Michigan
edition

The Worker

Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 38 26 September 21, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

AN OPEN LETTER

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE. The change has to be in what you and I do to build the circulation of The Michigan Worker and Daily Worker.

Because we have not seen hundreds of people, they are going without reading the workers' press. Many will buy the two papers if they are asked. During Labor Day, our salesmen and saleswomen reported sales of 90 copies, 84 copies, 42 copies each.

Building The Michigan Worker is not something that can be relegated to a long term perspective. It has to be NOW. The paper's circulation has been permitted to be beaten down to a perilously low level in a period when its analysis and reportage must be available.

That's why there has to be a change. No one among our readers and friends will deny that in Michigan thousands would be glad to read our press if they could get it. They used to read it. They need it now.

The people badly need a paper which fights for a cease-fire in Korea. They need a paper that exposes and fights jimcrow and segregation. They need a paper that exposes speedup and tells what the war economy is doing to the auto workers' lives and security.

The people need The Michigan Worker and Daily Worker. You need it. Make it your business immediately to see your friends who used to read the paper, or new acquaintances who can be persuaded to read it. Renew all expired subs. Get a bundle order of five for yourselves. The battle for peace demands that you act.

BILLY ALLAN, Editor.

Facing the Facts

Save Rent Controls in Detroit!

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

COUNCIL DEL SMITH has announced that he will vote to lift rent controls. If the Common Council does so on Tuesday, Sept. 19, it does not mean that the fight has been lost. Rent controls cannot be lifted until Sept. 30. There are eleven days between those two dates in which a possible defeat can be turned into a people's victory.

Last year this same Common Council voted 5 to 4 to increase rents by 20 percent on veterans' housing projects. Del Smith at that time played the same role as now. He said that he would vote for the rent increase, and he did.

Then things began to happen. Overnight, a united anti-rent increase campaign developed. Labor, tenants, and other peoples' organizations were involved. Delegations of veterans parked on Del Smith's doorstep. Other Councilmen were seen and spoken to in no uncertain terms. Result: Mr. Smith changed his mind. The Council took a new vote. And the 20 percent rent increase was defeated a 6 to 3 vote.

The lifting of rent controls means a substantial rent increase for every tenant. And this cannot be won back through penny escalators. It also means that the present protection against evictions would be wiped out, and evictions

can then take place "without cause."

A much heavier burden will be placed on the Negro people who are already paying 25 percent more than others for their slum dwellings. Many Negroes will be forced into the streets or into "Hoovervilles," and others, Negro and white, will be forced into these same slums.

And the small home-owner will also suffer. A rent increase from his tenant means an increase in the assessed value of his property. That will result in an increase in his taxes.

The interests of the tenant and the small home-owner in this fight are the same. They are not one another's enemies. Their common enemy is the real estate interests, the bankers behind these real estate sharks, and the politicians who do their bidding.

To win this battle for rent control, and it can be won, tenant and small home-owner must unite and fight for three things:

1-Maintain rent control.
2-Tax exemption on all privately owned homes assessed at \$15,000 or less.

3-A graduated property tax on all real estate, plants and other property assessed at over \$15,000.

Rent control can be maintained if delegations from every community, from local unions, from

DETROIT.—Ford and General Motors workers and other members of the CIO United Auto Workers Union are striking or taking strike votes in the battle against speedup. At the Ford plant in New Jersey, the workers are on strike. In the Press Steel building

River Rouge plant, Local 600, a strike vote of 90 percent of the workers instructed their leaders to give the company notice that a boost of 18 operations an hour for the gas welders and speedups in practically every department in Press steel, will be fought with strike action.

Workers in General Motors Cadillac plant, Detroit, overwhelmingly voted strike action to win three major beefs the company refused to settle for over one year. By a vote of 196 to 0 in the Applied Arts plant in Grand Rapids, workers walked out on strike when the company insisted that workers

put their hands into punch presses to remove and place the pieces. One worker lost all the fingers of one hand and is now working as a sweeper at much reduced pay.

The heaviest vote in favor of a strike against speedup has just been registered by Local 595, Fisher, Van Slyke plant in Flint, Michigan. In favor of a strike against speedup were 876, opposed only 34.

Again General Motors is picking on the militant leader in this Fisher plant, William Connolly. He was given a two week penalty layoff. This happened some time before on another speedup beef.

Production on the Fisher line was increased from 57 to 62 jobs per hour with no increase in manpower. All departments are involved. The International Union at its Board meeting this week will have before it the requests for strike approval at this plant, at Cadillac and Ford Rouge press steel.

Meanwhile some 1800 Ford workers in the Metuchen, N. J., Lincoln-Mercury plant are on strike against speedup. The company speeded up the lines and refused to give employees the 5 percent relief time specified in the union's contract. George Nixon, president of Local 890, said, "The workers could not go along with the company's general attitude and treatment of workers any longer."

Wm. Allan, Editor Of Mich. Worker, Jailed by the FBI

William Allan, editor of The Michigan Worker, was arrested by the FBI which seized 18 men and women in seven states. Also arrested in Detroit were Helen Mary Winter, Nat Ganley, Saul Wellman, Philip Schatz and Thomas Dennis, Jr. Exorbitant and excessive bail \$25,000 for each and \$40,000 for Wellman—was set for the Detroit victims of the FBI.

—Details on Page 3 —

Progressive Unity Slate Wins Ford Local 600 Elections

DEARBORN, Mich. — The four top officers of Ford Local 600 of the CIO United Auto Workers were reelected here by a 3 to 1 majority. They are Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice-president; William Hood, recording secretary, and W. C. Grant, financial secretary. Joe Rivers, running for sergeant-at-arms on the same ticket,

was also re-elected. And Dewar, running for three-year trustee, and John Sanchez, guide, got to votes on the unity coalition ticket, but will go into a runoff.

At this writing the unity coalition candidates in all 19 buildings were ahead in voting for the 218-man General Council.

Dave Moor and Pat Rice, co-

chairman of the Progressive Caucus, a part of the unity coalition in Local 600, issued the following statement on the election results:

"Reuther and his forces in Local 600 are in complete rout. The progressive unity slate for the General Council in all units emerged victorious, thereby guaranteeing Ford workers that their highest policy making body is not dominated or controlled by Reuther or any of his International representatives.

"The final election tabulation showed that Ford workers voted overwhelmingly to put into the General Council those whom Reuther and his administrators removed. The victory of the four top officers and the local progressive unity slate expressed the determination of the Ford workers to continue their fight for a militant program and democracy in Local 600."

The vote for top officers:

For president: Carl Stellato, 19,678 (he was unopposed).

For vice-president: Rice, 14,509; Mano, 4,648.

For recording secretary: Hood, 12,567; (three white candidates running against him got a total of 6,497 votes).

For financial secretary: Grant, 13,783; Taylor, 4,849.

Fight for 25c —Get Dime

Out at the North American Aviation Co. in California the workers fought for a 25 cent an hour wage boost. Reuther and the boys sent it to arbitration and it came out a dime.

Million Michigan TV Viewers Hear Progressives' Peace Plan

DETROIT.—Nearly a million people in Michigan heard the peace candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Progressive Party candidates for President and Vice President, speak over a nationwide TV broadcast two weeks ago.

Last week Hallinan toured auto plants and addressed community rallies during his first appearance in Detroit. Appearing with him were Mrs. Virginia Glenn, Progressive candidate for Secretary of State, and Richard Fox, World War II veteran and candidate for State Treasurer. With Mrs. Glenn, who is the mother of a Korea vet,

shops and departments, from peoples' organizations will spend the time between now and Sept. 30 visiting Del Smith, William Rogell, Charles O a k m a n, John Kronk, James Garlick and Louis Miriani and insist that they vote to maintain controls. Delegations should also visit Mary Beck, Eugene Antwerp, and Edward Connor letting them know that the people are behind them and expect them to continue to fight for rent control. And a public statement from Mayor Cobo opposing the lifting of controls would help bring victory. He should not be let off the hook.

Hallinan addressed workers at Dodge and spoke informally to a group outside the Plymouth plant.

Other candidates who appeared with Hallinan were Supreme Court nominee Morton Eden and Congressional candidates Adam Kujkowski (1st CD), Margaret Nowak (16th CD), and Dwight Todd (18th CD), and candidates for State Senate Margaret Wells and Doris Lampley, and First District legislature candidates Angelo Dellos, Ban Kocoy, Marx Cooper, Lee Cain, Virginia Storich, Hyman Baill and Lasker Smith.

Hallinan addressed voters in the Downriver area and in the 14th, 15th and 16th districts, at a house party in the 14th, and in Hamtramck. He dined with a group of unionists and spoke at an evening social. During the day he managed to include a press conference and met with many individuals.

He advanced a three-point program:

• Stop the war in Korea. Demand a cease-fire now.

• For FEPC. For full political, economic, social equality for the Negro people.

• Advance the living standards of the working people; repeal the Taft-Hartley Act; reenact the Wagner Act.

PEACE IS ON THE AIR!

Organize listening parties for Progressive Party's
Monday broadcasts on WJLB, 1550 Kays, 9:00 p.m.



PLANNING ASIA-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE—Delegates from Asia and the United States as well as countries bordering on the Pacific are shown in Peking, China, as they planned a Peace

Conference of Asia and Pacific Regions. The 47 delegates from 20 countries urged the people "to unite, strengthen and extend the movement for safeguarding peace."

Delegates Throughout World Picked for Peking Peace Meet

DELEGATES to the Asian Peace Conference, which will open Sept. 25 in Peking, are being elected at peace meetings throughout the world, it was reported by the sponsoring committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference. Among the reports of such meetings are the following:

INDIA: Three thousand persons attended the opening session of the Bombay Peace Conference Aug. 29.

Seth Govindlal Shival, former president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, declared that two world wars had not brought peace to the world and that now efforts

must be made to stop all wars and establish peace.

K. A. Abbas, journalist and film director, declared that peace was an urgent necessity for Asian peoples and that the cessation of war on Asian soil must be demanded by the Asian government.

The conference adopted resolutions demanding a five-power peace pact, immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea by the "conclusion of an armistice respecting international laws and customs, and condemning the predatory imperialist wars in Viet Nam and Malaya. It urged banning the use of India's resources, ports and airdromes for the conduct of repressive wars, and demanded free trade and cultural relations with all countries.

AUSTRALIA: Despite Prime Minister Menzies' determination to prevent attendance at the Peking meeting, Australian peace forces declare their delegates will participate, although their passports have been withdrawn. Preparations for participation have been supported throughout the country by broad sections of the people. Prominent religious leaders, including the Archbishop of Melbourne, have endorsed the conference.

JAPAN: More than 40 delegates and several score observers will attend the conference, following country-wide meetings in which Japanese trade union, cultural and religious leaders denounced the San Francisco treaty and the continued American occupation of Japan, called for a stop to the use of Japan as an arsenal and airbase for the U. S. attacks on Korea, and demanded free trade between Japan and People's China and the Soviet Union.

PAKISTAN: A Northwest Frontier Province Peace Committee will send a 10-man delegation to the conference. In addition, delegates will also represent the West Punjab and Lahore districts.

NEW ZEALAND: A delegation including Allan Monteith, secretary of the New Zealand Peace Council, will stress the importance of a cease-fire in Korea and friendly relations with People's China as the essential conditions for real



security in New Zealand and Australia.

LATIN AMERICA: Chile, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia and Nicaragua will have delegates, and other countries in this region are also expected to be represented. Main theme of meetings in these countries has been insistence on a five power pact of peace and opposition to so-called "defense" agreement with the United States. In Chile last month, peace forces announced that 700,000 signatures to the Five-Power Pact petition had been obtained.

Other countries to be represented include Thailand, Ceylon, Malaya, Philippines, Viet Nam, Mongolian People's Republic, the Soviet Union and, of course, People's China.

Millions Face Rent Hike Oct. 1

WASHINGTON.

FOR SEVERAL MILLION tenants Oct. 1 will see the end of rent control and the beginning of a new and faster rise in rents.

Under the rent control law adopted by Congress early last summer, except for designated "defense areas," federal rent control will be continued only in those communities where the local government formally requests it of the Rent Stabilization Agency before midnight Sept. 30.

There are 2,400 incorporated communities under federal rent regulations. On Sept. 12 only 740 had sent to RSA resolutions asking for continued rent control.

Since then a few large communities have acted, including Baltimore where labor and consumer groups compelled the city government to adopt a resolution over protests of real estate interests. Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis have also adopted resolutions.

Large cities which have not yet taken steps, despite the imminence of the deadline, are Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus and San Francisco. In these cities, however, labor and consumer organizations are pressing vigorously for action.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently revealed that where rent controls have been lifted rents have risen drastically and have been most pronounced in houses and apartments renting for \$30 a month or less. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, which was decontrolled in May, 1950, rents on \$30-a-month units rose 86 percent and all Birmingham rents rose 50 percent. The average hike for all decontrolled units in the country has been 23 percent compared with an 8 percent rise for houses under rent control.

NEW YORK'S PEACE MEET ON SEPT. 25

A peace meeting in New York on Sept. 25, to coincide with the opening in Peking of the Asian Peace Conference, will be held at the New York City Casino, 135 West 55th St., it was stressed this week by Mrs. Mary Russak, secretary of the Sponsoring Committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference.

War Hero Jailed in Gov't Purge

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

The Federal gov't brought its 'loyalty' purge drive to a sinister new phase here when it arrested a job applicant accused of having withheld his alleged Communist Party membership. He is Wallace Haynes Spradling, war hero and major in the U. S. Army Reserves, who recently concluded nine years in active army service.

A volunteer for service when World War II began, Spradling received a commission and six decorations, including the Bronze Star as a combat soldier.

The army veteran was handcuffed like a common criminal after his arrest by FBI men. Indicted by a Federal jury at Owensboro, he was released under \$5,000 bond for appearance Oct. 6 before Judge Roy M. Shelbourne.

The 45-year-old war veteran said in an interview here that he is not a member of the Communist Party. Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Wood claims the government has evidence that Spradling was arrested for distributing "Communist" literature in Memphis during the depression. Spradling said he was arrested in Memphis while he was participating in the CIO Auto Workers drive to unionize Ford Motor Co. workers there. He has also organized for the United Mine Workers, AFL Teamsters and some CIO unions, he said.

Spradling and his wife have a five-year-old son, born in Germany

while he served as an army ordnance officer there, and another baby is due in about five months.

Up to the time of his arrest he was teaching weekly classes in ordnance at the Kentucky Military District headquarters.

He is accused of having left out his alleged party membership in applying for a job at the Naval Ordnance plant here in March, 1951, a job he held for a year. Conviction means up to five years in jail and \$10,000 fine.

INDIANA PP ON BALLOT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The Progressive Party of Indiana won a place on the Nov. 4 ballot when the State Election Board ruled that the party's 11,100 signatures to its petition were in order.

The State Election Code requires that minority parties this year get approximately 8,000 notarized signatures. Political observers point out that getting on the ballot for the PP this year was a mighty achievement. They recall that in 1950, four PP petition solicitors were indicted on false, trumped up charges. These indictments were later quashed, but the party was kept off the ballot. This year despite this kind of intimidation and harassment, progressives went out with enthusiasm

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Edward J. Dimock dealt a hard blow to the defense position in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists when he ruled this week there was sufficient evi-

dence of a "conspiracy" to negate the major argument by defense attorney John T. McTernan to strike from the record testimony of the 10 government witnesses.

The judge said he found "sufficient prima facie evidence of control by people who constitute the national board" (of the Communist Party) to permit introduction of the testimony and exhibits in question.

He ruled, in addition, that one defendant was "sufficiently connected with the controlling body" (the 11 national Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act in 1949) to admit against that defendant testimony of FBI spies purporting to quote party officials not on trial and not named in the indictment as co-conspirators.

McTernan asked the judge if he was referring to defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the party's national committee. The judge asked: "Did I refer to Miss Flynn?"

"I don't see how such evidence can be connected with any defendants other than Miss Flynn," McTernan replied.

Judge Dimock, still declining to name the defendant referred to, said it was his belief the question of connection of the testimony

come up during the course of argument on motions to dismiss the case of those individuals.

The court's ruling narrowed to a minimum the area of argument permitted defense counsel on the motion to strike thousands of pages of testimony of government witnesses. It almost completely buried the defense motion.

The defense won one point during the argument when the judge ruled out the testimony of FBI informer John Lautner concerning his alleged activities from 1932 to 1936 as a Yorkville party organizer.

The judge refused to strike testimony dealing with alleged statements and activities of the defendants prior to 1945, when the government claims the alleged conspiracy began. The judge said he would allow this testimony to be considered by the jury as showing the "intent" of the defendants named.

Judge Dimock's ruling closely paralleled the appeals court ruling, written by Judge Learned Hand, upholding the conviction in the 1949 Smith Act case. In substance, it branded as "co-conspirators" all Communist Party officers down to the lowest branch level who served under the leadership of the 11 con-

victed national board leaders.

Therefore, according to the ruling, alleged statements of these officers or of persons the prosecution calls "Communist initiates," allegedly made in the presence of any of the defendants, can be used as evidence of their involvement in the "conspiracy."

Judge Dimock's decision came after McTernan, at the judge's behest reviewed evidence in both the current Smith Act trial and the 1949 trial of the 11.

"The record of this trial shows no concerted action by any of the 11 national leaders with which to connect the 15 defendants," McTernan argued. "We have here a picture of a democratic organization (the Communist Party) electing its officers and committees and not (as charged in the Dennis case) a national board that maintained complete dictatorial control."

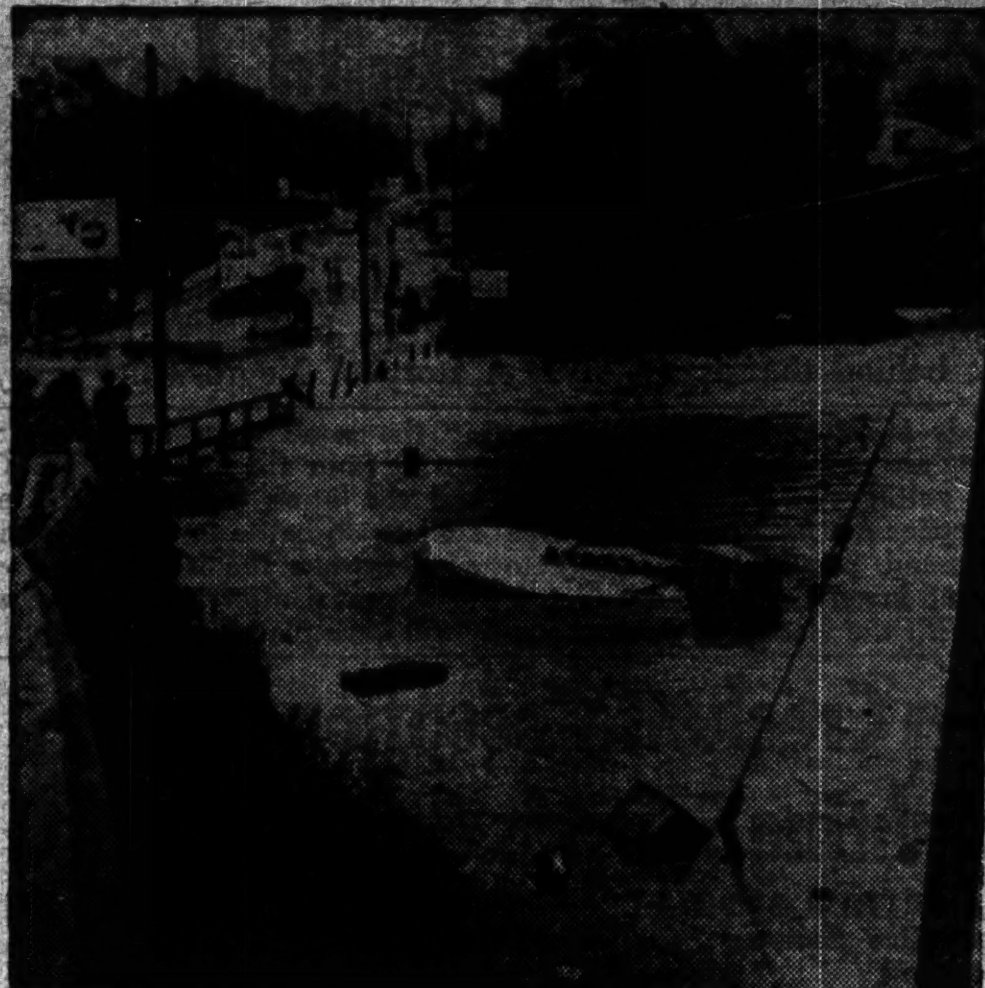
Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks argued that evidence that the Communist Party operated under the principle of democratic centralism was sufficient to show "dictatorial control" by the national board.

McTernan replied: "There is no proof democratic centralism constituted such rigid control as the prosecution charges, a control making all lower personnel responsible for alleged actions and statements of top leaders."

He argued the rule of the Dennis case should not apply in the current case, but Judge Dimock



FLOOD WATERS IN NORTH TEXAS (above, left), swamp the office of a resort in New Braunfels after flash floods following



torrential rains. Other picture shows a trailer home in the Comal River in New Braunfels. Many towns were isolated by the rivers.

on the SCOREBOARD

On a Few Topics . . .

By LESTER RODNEY

EVEN THOUGH Leo Durocher can't quite pull off that second "miracle," he has the respect even of rival players for his keeping of the Giants in the race despite the staggering losses of Irvin and Mays and the collapse of his pitching "Big Three." Here is what an articulate Dodger player, Clyde King, had to say about Leo while we were chatting before the last game between the two contenders:

"They did real well considering all the bad breaks, didn't they," he observed and nodding toward the opposing dugout he said: "They got a pretty good manager."

What do you like about him as a manager, I wanted to know. (King played under Durocher in '44, '45 and '47.)

"Well," he hesitated, "mind you I'm making no comparisons of any kind. Charley is all right too. I'm just saying Durocher's good. What it is, well, he still thinks like a player, you feel he's one of you . . . he has the same confidence in you that you have in yourself . . . he'll pat you on the back after you have had a bad game, like another player would who understands that it can happen to anyone. . . . He's got his hands right on everything. . . ."

It was an interesting tribute. It may swing my vote for "Manager of the Year" no matter who wins the pennants. When an opposing ballplayer talks it up for a manager you get to figure he must know something.

AT LONG LAST, under heavy pressure, the National Boxing Association has ordered "White Hope" Jack Kearns and his cheese champ Joey Maxim to defend the light-heavyweight title against Archie Moore within 60 days. This comes a little late in the day for Moore, who has been the best light-heavy around for five years or more, but he is still much too good for Maxim, as is well known by the television fans who have seen Archie in action, and by the reluctant Kearns.

It might be in order to ask right now what Abe Greene and the NBA intend to do if Maxim comes up "indisposed" at the end of the 60 days. Will they immediately declare Moore the champion (which they should have done long ago)?

As those who have read Moore's interviews in this column know, Archie is confident he can defeat Maxim. He said

he he was ready to fight him anywhere, anytime, winner take all or for charity, and would need only one week's notice to be ready.

MUCH IS MADE in print of the Yankee farm system as the primary reason for the Stadiumites' success. But suppose we take a look at the pitching staffs of our three local clubs and see which among the Yanks, Dodgers and Giants develop their own and which grab them full blown from other big league clubs.

On the Yanks:

Ed Lopat came from the Chicago White Sox with plenty of money going into the Chisox coffers. Allie Reynolds came from the Cleveland Indians in a swap for Joe Gordon. Bob Kuza came from Washington in a swap also sweetened by Yankee \$\$\$\$. Jim McDonald came from the Browns in a trade. Joe Ostrowski came from the Browns for \$\$\$\$. Johnny Sain was a big cash purchase from the Boston Braves. Ewell Blackwell was a big cash purchase from the Cincinnati Reds. Ray Scarborough was a big cash purchase from the Red Sox.

That makes eight of the current Yankee pitchers obtained from other big league clubs. Only Raschi, Gorman and Miller are products of the Yankee farm system and have never played for another big league team. (Tom Morgan and Whitey Ford, two good young pitchers now in the army, also fall into the latter category, but the point still stands overwhelmingly.)

On the Brooklyn pitching staff only Preacher Roe was obtained from another big league club, coming from Pittsburgh in a player deal. All the others, including the ace of aces, Don Newcombe, now in the army, came up to the Dodgers through the minor league farm system and never played for another big league team, with the marginal exception of Ben Wade, who once pitched in two games for the Cubs before going back to the minors.

On the Giant pitching staff, all but Jim Hearn, walver obtained from the Cards, are home-grown products who never pitched for another big league club.

So if you agree that pitching is a key factor in any team's success, and of course it is, you would have to agree that the touted Yankee farm system could never make the grade without the major help of the Yankee be elected

150 PENNA. PROFS PROTEST 'LOYALTY' OATH FIRING

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The hurried "loyalty" dismissal of a State College employe has aroused wide resistance among faculty members and townspeople here, and on conservative quarters throughout the state.

A leading editorial on the dismissal of Wendel McRae in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is headlined: "Guilty On No Evidence." It declares: "Some rather fantastic things are being done in the name of preserving liberty."

A meeting of 150 faculty members and townspeople passed resolutions charging that an injustice had been done McRae, who was publications production manager for the college's Department of Public Information.

A committee of five faculty members pleaded for two hours with president Milton Eisenhower, brother of the General, to reinstate McRae.

The Evening Bulletin editorial sums up McRae's case as follows: "(He) has been dismissed because he won't answer a question about his loyalty. He is the one holdout among 3,000 employes."

"Mr. McRae says he took an

oath to defend his country when he joined the Marine Corps in World War I, and he thinks that should be enough.

"Nobody has charged that Mr. McRae is disloyal. The only fact in the case is that he hasn't answered the questionnaire. In other words, there is neither accusation nor accusation in the case, but the defendants is punished just the same.

"The State College Loyalty Board has not found that there was any evidence of disloyalty or subversiveness. It reported that it lacked evidence essential to certify that Mr. McRae was not subversive. So it tells him to get off the faculty.

"It will be noted that the usual rule about burden of proof is reversed. The accuser doesn't have to prove guilt, or even assert it. If there isn't any evidence at all, the man is guilty."

Under the new Pechan "loyalty oath" act, state-aided college are required to set up their own regulations and certify to the governor that their employes are not "subversive."

Chicago Mothers' Plea for Cease-Fire Gets Big Reply

A letter to the Chicago Daily News by a mother of two calling for an end to the shooting in Korea now, and the immediate convening of the big nations to work out a lasting peace, has flooded the letter writer, Mrs. Ann Prosten, with letters of agreement from others.

The letter-column of the paper featured Mrs. Prosten's original letter in the Aug. 22 issue with the three column headline:

"Mother of Two Asks Chance to Vote for Program to End War in Korea."

The original letter follows: "Thanks are due you for your editorial, 'Remember Korea?' May a mother of two sons make her comment?"

"We remember, with every new report of American casualties. We remember, with every new picture of bombed, burned and tortured victims, military or civilian, American or Korean. We remember—and no politician can make us forget Korea, either now or on election day."

"Neither Ike nor Adlai has given us any reason to believe that the foreign policy of which the 'futile horror' of Korea, as you well describe it, is the sickening symbol, will be reversed should either be elected."

"Let them spell out their program in language we understand:

"An end to the shooting in Korea—now! Agreement to exchange ALL POWs—now! A proclamation of their faith that war is not inevitable, and that they will convene immediate conferences of all the big nations to work out a path to a lasting peace!"

"Unless they demonstrate in the fashion that they understand the lesson of Korea as we mothers and fathers do, they leave no alternative to patriotic Americans but to seek a new party to register our burning protest vote against Korea, and all it symbolizes!"

"Your paper has pulled the Korean question 'from under rug' where the politicians swept it. Keep it out in the open—help us convince the candidates that there is a way to peace in Korea—and in the world."

ON SEPT. 4, another letter from Mrs. Prosten appeared in the Chicago News with the prominent headline:

**MOTHER FINDS
AGREEMENT ON
PEACE PLAN**

This letter follows: "The letters and phone calls I have received from Daily News readers since your printed plea for a peace program—all in

PENNA. COURT DENIES NELSON RIGHT TO BAIL

PITTSBURGH

STEVE NELSON's right to bail, pending appeal, has just been denied by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. No hearing was held by the court. Nelson is serving a 20-year sentence under the State "sedition" act in the brutal Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., where a previous "sedition" trial prisoner died from bad treatment.

The State Supreme Court has not yet passed on Steve's appeal from his conviction.

Delegation Monday

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, announced this week that people from mid-western and eastern cities will converge on Pittsburgh Monday to protest the treatment of Steve Nelson and other victims of governmental terror there. Nelson, Communist and working class leader, has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment under the anti-labor Pennsylvania state sedition law. He also faces trial under the Smith Act.

Hearings on the Smith Act trial of Nelson and five other defendants are scheduled to begin Monday before Federal Judge Alvin H. Stewart. Legal arguments of the defense will be based upon the discriminatory and unconstitutional methods under which the indicting grand jury was selected in the Smith Act cases. Questions of double jeopardy for those convicted under the state sedition law will also be argued. Separation of the case of Andrew Onda because of a serious heart condition will be sought.

The delegations, Patterson said, in addition to witnessing the Smith Act legal argument, is expected to call upon District Attorney James Malone to demand bail be set for Nelson and to urge U. S. Attorney Edward Bayle to dismiss the Smith Act cases.

The delegation will gather in the courtroom of Judge Stewart, 8th floor, U. S. Postoffice Building, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

plea for a peace program—all in agreement that the shooting in Korea should be stopped at once, and that our leaders call for a conference of the big nations to find a way to peace—far outweigh the gloomy views expressed by your correspondent, Henry J. Hyde.

"He decries the 'emotional appeal' of a program which calls for settlement of world problems through negotiation rather than continued killing and bombing. If it has such appeal, it is because it makes common sense to millions of Americans whose patriotism does not permit them to go along like sheep with a disastrous foreign policy which has proved its bankruptcy in Korea."

"It should be clear by now that the Asian peoples will never cease opposing us as long as we insist on cramming down their throats such corrupt and discredited characters as Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee. How many more must die in wars before we accept this fact, and adopt a new approach to achieve peace?"

"We mothers owe it to our children to demand that the men seeking our votes in November offer us such a program now to end the war—or we shall be guilty of betraying their future."

Rouge Council Votes to Build Low Cost Homes With Federal Funds

RIVER ROUGE.—To those who live in the big cities it may not seem important that this town of 22,000 voted in a recent City Commission meeting to build 100 low cost houses with Federal funds. But behind that is a story. A story of Negro-white unity, of people wanting to help those who live in slums, of people who aren't going to be intimidated anymore by redbaiting and the false cry that public housing is "Socialism."

The City Commission meetings here have a flavor of the great American town hall tradition. The citizens stand up and are heard and the legislators listen. That part of the program at each River Rouge City Commission meeting is termed "complaints and suggestions."

The well-dressed landlord group sat on one side, and the workers, Negro and white, sat on the other. A young white woman during "complaints and suggestions" rose to open discussion on why the 100 units should be built.

"I have just recently come out of a T. B. sanatorium and some one complimented me today on my children having rosy cheeks. Well one of these children had a spot on its lung because for years we lived in a basement, that was damp and always full of drying clothes. I want people to have these new housing units and not have T.B. like me and mine."

Another young white woman: "I will fight until we get these houses. We lived in basements too, paid \$14 a week for them..."

A Negro woman, Mrs. Bobbie Blackman, "No one should be allowed by this Commission to say here that if we get these houses then the rubbish will come in. The people need housing and such talk as that will not stop, divide or keep us from fighting."

Lasker Smith, a Negro worker and Progressive Party candidate for the State Legislature: "It is the responsibility of this commission to vote for this measure and not let anyone intimidate them by cries that this is Socialism..."

Doris Lampley, Negro woman and Progressive Party candidate for State Senate in the 21st Senatorial: "No one can deny that this housing is needed and the Commission has to act, people's health and family life is at stake."

A resident of the town for 23 years... "This we must do, we owe it our fellow citizens, 1,500 have filed applications for housing. This is only 100 units. Let's begin."

Under the blows of Negro and white unity and the demands of the people, the real estate mob cowered and left their poison to be spilled by a brash youth on the Commission, named Weber. He tried to blackmail the people into silence by a note that the "war effort" might be hurt, and 100 people wouldn't pay taxes for 40 years and if the workers could show him that this wasn't so then he was for public housing.

The workers contemptuously retorted "you are not for public housing." The Mayor Wm. Duncan, who ran for Congress recently and was backed by labor, told the come-on guy for the real estate sharks that his complaints didn't even make sense. Foiled in that approach, the youthful Weber got down to libelous mouthings about "shortages" in the Housing Commission account. He was roundly challenged by the head of that Commission and another Commission with the citizens present will explode that lie.

One commissioner made the point, well received, that billions are being spent for armaments, what about some for housing?

When the people are united like they are in this struggle for human

needs in River Rouge, they win. They are now moving on a project of getting a Fair Employment Practices Act for River Rouge. One thousand people have signed to put in on the Nov. 4 ballot. With the victory of public housing the same spirit and unity is moving into the fight for FEPC. And the same forces will be on hand to do battle in the town hall manner when the issue comes up for approval after Sept. 15 when it will have placed on the ballot.

Big Crockett Reception Shows Fighting Spirit Is Growing

By ARTHUR McPHAIL, Executive Secretary, Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT.—Things are objectively better today than at any time since June, 1950. While the pro-fascist forces in the country are becoming more desperate and reckless against the people, it is having the opposite effect to what they desire.

The people are reacting against this ruthless oppression with a will to resist.

A case in point is that of George Crockett, nationally known Negro leader and one of America's outstanding lawyers. Four months ago a party was held for Mr. Crockett under the auspices of CRC and the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. At the time Mr. Crockett was leaving to enter Federal prison, being convicted of contempt of court growing out of his vigorous defense of 11 Communist leaders in New York. There were about 200 people at the party held at the Jewish Cultural Center.

On Aug. 23, Mr. Crockett returned home. He was met at the airport by more than a hundred people. Then on Sept. 6, CRC and the Michigan Committee sponsored a welcome home reception for him. It was held at the same place as the first party, but there was a noticeable difference in the two affairs. First, there were nearly three times as many people at the welcome home reception. Many people were there who had not been around for many months as well as many who came to such an affair for the first time.

This clearly indicates that in the four months Crockett was away, a real change had taken place. Any fears that many people may have had had changed to a feeling of resentment and a will to fight the steady encroachment on their

rights by the pro-fascists of the country.

Another significant thing that everyone could not help but notice was that Mr. Crockett had also changed a great deal in those four months. He was a man even more sure of himself than before. More convinced that everything he did was honorable and right. More determined than ever to wage an uncompromising fight against the despoilers of freedom.

Another case in point is the tremendous resentment against the vicious sentencing of Steve Nelson, working-class leader and Communist Party official in Pittsburgh. This resentment is being manifested in a number of ways. People are coming into our office bringing money for Nelson's defense. They are calling us asking what they can do to help. Hundreds of letters and telegrams have already gone to prosecutor Malone in Pittsburgh and Gov. Fine at Harrisburg demanding bail for Mr. Nelson while his case is on appeal. I hasten to say however that many more hundreds of letters and telegrams must go to Pittsburgh and Harrisburg if Steve Nelson is to be granted bail. We must win this fight. I am confident we will if you will do two things.

1. As soon as you finish reading this, sit down and write, telegraph or telephone Prosecutor Malone and Gov. Fine demanding that bail be granted.

2. Write a check or money order and send it in at once. Michigan must raise \$7,500 for Nelson's defense, \$3,500 by Nov. 1. We have one place to get the money. That is from you! If we fail to win then ask yourself. What did I do to help?

Maye out your check to Michigan Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Six and mail to Room 303, 1442 Griswold St., Detroit 26.

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

BOOS.—Don Leonard, former State Police head, will probably be Mayor Cobo's choice for Detroit police chief to replace Boos, whom the City Hall smart boys figured a lightweight.

EXPLOSION.—If the Detroit Housing Commission, headed by the two phonies, Durban and his office boy Mark Hurley, are able to make the new Jeffries Housing Project a lily-white deal, then watch for delegations by the score packing City Hall.

DON'T BUY.—The National Negro Labor Council calls on the American people not to smoke Camels and do their part to smash discrimination. The Reynolds Tobacco Co. refuses to hire Negro women in any capacity and hires Negro men only for menial low-paid jobs. The company, maker of Camels cigarettes and Prince Albert tobacco, practices this Jim-crow hiring policy despite the fact its plants are located near the center of the Negro population of the U. S. A.

"SHORTAGES."—Sales dropped off 83,000 in July of new cars and are expected to drop likewise when the August figures are reported. The layoffs commence in Dodge's

and Plymouth this week and elsewhere on a staggered basis.

The Free Press says the "City Faces Manpower Shortage." What the city really faces is a shortage of money in the workers' pockets due to the war economy of high prices, high taxes, layoffs.

What the Free Press is aiming at is to bring in workers who never were in unions, don't know how to battle speedup and who will think they have a "big deal" working on the line.

UAW.—The UAW political action teams under the leadership of Roy Reuther had better do more work in the precincts and on issues for Senator Blair Moody than they did to beat red-baiter Joe McCarthy. Potter will use the McCarthy technique and Moody's stupid posters you see around will be like shooting peas at the elephant.

FORD.—Irving Moore, Negro Ford foundry worker, will have to hire a lawyer to get any money from Ford. He was burned clear up to the waist by molten metal 2,700 degrees—that spilled from a ladle when the cable broke. The company was to blame. Meanwhile Ford dishes out millions to subsidize anti-working class elements from Europe to settle here.

Loitering Charges Dropped as More Youth Rap Tiger Jimcrow

DETROIT.—Two youth leaders charged with "loitering" had the charges dismissed. They, with 30 other youth, passed out a leaflet listing possible Negro ball players the Tigers could sign up. They are Balzo Baxter, State Chairman, Labor Youth League and Mrs. Betty Mann, UAW member. The leaflet was passed out on July 4 when over 40,000 people went into Briggs Stadium.

The jimcrow roster of the deep-in-the-cellar Tigers is a hot subject in Detroit and the demand from many youth leaders for an end to jimcrow hit a sensitive spot. So much so that the judge, at the request of the Corporation Counsel, dropped the charges.

Thousands of leaflets were also passed out Labor Day appealing for protests to the Corporation Counsel and the judge.

BURNED ALMOST TO A CRISP FROM HIS WAIST DOWN

Ford Motor Corp. Cut Corners to Get More Profits, Worker Burned by Molten Metal

DEARBORN.—Here is one story Henry Ford II will not tell over the radio in West Germany. He is chairman of the "Crusade for Freedom," and is to broadcast to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Near the Foundry at Ford's River Rouge plant is a huge sign: "Safety Is Everybody's Business." But it wasn't Ford's on Sept. 4 when, because a cable had not been inspected and debris littered the floor, a Negro worker, Irving Moore, was enveloped to his waist in molten metal heated to 2,700

degrees fahrenheit.

Moore, an iron pourer, was under a giant ladle carrying 1,500 pounds of molten metal. It was swinging over his head to be poured, when a faulty cable holding it, broke. The ladle tipped, Moore saw it pouring towards him, ran for his life. The floor was littered with old ladders, he tripped, and the metal poured over his body, almost frying him to a crisp.

When his fellow workers got to

him, his boots were burned off his feet as was all his lower clothing. He is in the Henry Ford hospital battling for his life.

Fellow workers indignantly told this reporter that if the company

was not so interested in speeding up workers, took time to inspect cables each day, and cleared the floor of debris, accidents like what happened to Moore would not take place.

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Vol. XVII, No. 38 26 September 21, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Forum to Discuss Political Action

CHICAGO.—A well-known Chicago political leader, Mrs. Sylvia Woods will act as chairman of a forum here which she said "will emphasize the political possibilities for the people in the six weeks between now and November 4."

Mrs. Woods will be among the speakers at the forum to be held Friday, Sept. 26, at 8 p.m. at Curtiss Hall, Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan.

Other speakers will be David Englestein, public relations director of the Communist Party of Illinois, and Carl Hirsch, editor of the Illinois-Dusable Edition of The Worker.

An announcement of the meeting by its sponsors, The Worker, pointed out that "while the people are today wearied of the identical platitudes from the lips of Eisenhower and Stevenson, there is a real opportunity for the expression of a people's mandate in this 1952 election."

Englestein will make this the main point of his talk, stressing the campaign for a cease-fire in Korea as a central feature of popular electoral activity.

The "theory of the lesser evil" as it relates especially to the candidacy of Stevenson will be the theme of Hirsch's remarks.

Mrs. Woods announced that the forum will also deal with such questions as the third party and lay stress on such issues as peace, labor's welfare, and the crucial question of Negro rights.

There will be questions-and-answers period, as well as discussion from the floor.

"Our purpose," said Mrs. Woods, "is to show that instead of sitting on the sidelines, the people can enter actively into this political campaign, not by aligning themselves with either of the two old parties but by taking a strong independent position for peace and freedom."

LAUNCH POLL FOR PEACE

CHICAGO.—The largest poll on peace in Korea—broader than the Gallup or similar polls—was launched here this week by the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade. The APC began by balloting thousands here for a "Yes" or "No" answer on the proposition: "I want a 'cease fire' in Korea now with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference."

It was made clear by the poll sponsors that although they "have definite opinions favoring the quick ending of the war in Korea," the poll itself will be conducted strictly as a referendum, recording all answers.

THE POLL was launched at a meeting last Friday when delegates from 27 Chicago organizations adopted the program of intense balloting—especially now, at the height of the election campaign.

The following main feature of the campaign were outlined by Mrs. Imogene Johnson, administrative secretary of the APC here:

- The poll will be concentrated at the outset among organized groups of all kinds in Chicago—trade unions, church groups, PTA's, social and civic organizations in the communities.

- Results will be announced not at the end of a prolonged period but weekly, or after each polling of a given organization or community.

- The Presidential candidates—Eisenhower, Stevenson and Hallinan—will be notified by wire con-

stantly on the results of the balloting.

"WE WANT to make the impact of this vote felt immediately," Mrs. Johnson declared, "especially in the crucial election campaign now taking place in this country."

Ballots were distributed at the Friday night meeting, along with other materials to be used in the referendum. The ballot itself is an attractively-printed folder. Voters tear off the ballot portion and turn it in keeping the sections which carries the opinions of prominent Americans on why the Korean war should be ended at once.

A guide issued by the APC explained that the campaign was designed "to bring into being a real people's mandate for ending the war and to make it so powerful that the shooting is stopped."

THE FIRST STAGE of the campaign is between now and Nov. 4, election day, emphasizing the peace issue which has been largely bypassed by the major party candidates.

Mrs. Johnson announced also that a delegation will be sent to Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson's campaign headquarters in Springfield, Ill., toward the end of October to

acquaint him with the results of the poll.

"We in Illinois," she said, "have a special responsibility to challenge the demagoguery of Stevenson and to force him to take a clear-cut stand on the important issues."

ROY STROUD, auto union leader who acted as chairman of the meeting, outlined plans for bringing the peace poll into the unions. The APC leaders stressed the need for asking heads of all types of organizations for permission to take a poll of their memberships. Delegates at the meeting pledged to reach many organizations in the city to take such a poll.

The APC also prepared a sample letter to be sent to such organizations, pointing out that although only the prisoner of war issue is holding up a cease-fire in Korea "it is our feeling that the American people would rather save the lives of our boys while this discussion continues."

The meeting Friday night also heard Prof. Robert Morris Lovett, honorary co-chairman of the APC, who read a resolution against MacArthur demanding that President Truman condemn "this crime against the people of South Africa."

SEGREGATION CAN BE WIPED OUT!

How Stevenson Can End Racist Blot on Schools

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The victory against segregation in the Cairo, Illinois public schools has put the next move squarely up to Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Instead of waiting for new outbreaks of the racist terror which has struck numerous Illinois communities where the people have tried to introduce democracy into the school system, the governor has at his fingertips an effective means for ending illegal segregation swiftly and quietly.

FOR the first time in history, sixty-two Negro children are now attending all of the previously "all-white" Cairo schools.

This was accomplished after the heroic action of Cairo citizens, mainly Negro, who braved mob violence to establish what should be the first principle of our school system.

But it was achieved through the so-called Jenkins amendment, an anti-segregation law with teeth in it. Under that law, the schools of Cairo were deprived of their share of state funds until racism was abolished.

The Stevenson administration can now end segregation just as effectively in 13 Illinois counties where it is still practiced openly.

THE FACT is, however, that Stevenson has stubbornly balked at enforcing the anti-segregation law. Still, many leading Illinois fight-



GOV. STEVENSON

ers for civil rights, interviewed by this paper, feel that Stevenson can be forced to act—especially at a time when he is making grandiose campaign speeches on civil rights in every corner of the nation.

IN CAIRO, the Jenkins amendment was invoked on June 1, cutting off some \$30,000 annually which the state contributes to the school districts.

However, that action was six months too late. In January, the people of Cairo moved to end the long-standing segregation system.

The Ku Klux Klan elements in the town, including officials, opened a counter-attack of violence.

The homes of local leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were terrorized. Bullets and bombs were used in an effort to perpetuate the lawless jimcrow school system.

Fiery crosses were burned in the town of Cairo, as they were in Alton and in other towns where the Klan fought against democratic schools.

AT THAT POINT, in January, the Stevenson administration could have settled the issue quickly and quietly by withholding state funds from the Cairo schools.

But Stevenson stalled and temporized, passed the buck and evaded the issue. As months passed, the Cairo case became another worldwide scandal involving mob violence in Illinois. The NAACP and the Illinois Parent-Teachers Association demanded that the Jenkins amendment be invoked. Stevenson was being boomed as a Presidential candidate.

THAT was the chain of circumstances that led to the stopping of Cairo's school funds on June 1. When the school term began three weeks ago, Cairo officials who upheld the segregation system knew they would be held responsible for the failure of the public schools to open.

They backed down for the first time, and opened the schools. (Continued on Page 2)



THE LAST STATE SURVEY of segregation in the Illinois public schools revealed that this racist practice is carried out openly in the 13 counties shaded on the above map. In addition, such counties as Cook County and others discriminate against Negro students in a less blatant manner.

Harvester Co. Seeks New Anti-Labor Laws

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Alongside its plan to cut the wages of workers at once, the International Harvester Corp. had other long-range schemes and political motives in provoking the current strike of 30,000 workers. Strike leaders point to what they judge to be a new note in the company's flood of propaganda.

In numerous press statements, letters to striking Harvester workers and full-page ads in the newspapers, there is one recurrent theme—the company's demand for new anti-union legislation.

UNION leaders cite the company's provoking of the strike at the height of the election campaign, its bringing the congressional probers to Chicago, its repeated demand for political reprisals against the workers.

The UE farm equipment workers charged this week that the company is seeking "Nazi Labor Front legislation." The company was accused of putting pressure on the presidential and congressional candidates in this election for a law which would give the companies the right to cease bargaining with certain unions on so-called political grounds.

These charges were contained in a large UE newspaper ad which presented a formula for settling the Harvester strikes involving UE workers at eight plants and CIO auto union workers at the big plant in Melrose Park.

THE UNION documented its charge that the company was after a three-year contract which would provide \$26 million worth of pay cuts.

The union pointed out that the company had "placed great hopes on the House Un-American Committee that appeared briefly in Chicago en route to Hollywood."

The strike has remained solid, the union affirmed, in spite of the "trial by headlines" conducted by the congressional group against the strike leaders.

THE UNION sharply tackled the Harvester's propaganda which red-baits the union leaders and complains that "we are compelled by law to recognize and deal with FE-UE and its leaders notwithstanding our beliefs about them."

Said the union's statement: "Frustrated by the continual votes of confidence that the members give UE-FE, International Harvester is now trying to turn the strike into a political football."

"It is openly advocating passage of a law that would permit a corporation to cease bargaining with a union if it insists on pushing wage demands in a manner which the company decides is

un-American' from its cash-register point of view."

THE UNION pointed to the company's 15-year resistance to the bargaining rights of the union, its five years of refusal to accept the Wagner Act which is com-

batted in the courts.

"Still unsatisfied with the union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act," a union spokesman declared, "this company is now trying to bludgeon the next Congress into passing new slave legislation against labor."

Ill. Pension Union Reveals Stevenson's Role in Relief Cuts

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE.—The shabby mantle of "liberalism" assumed by Adlai Stevenson is ripped from him by the Old Age Assistance Union of Illinois, in a three-page, single-spaced letter sent upon request to the Washington Pension Union, its counterpart here.

The record reveals Stevenson to be an enemy of social security as cold-blooded and ruthless as any Dixiecrat or Hooverite governor.

FREE WITH PROMISES

The Democrat nominee, now stumping the country making double-talk "guns and butter" promises to the people, also made plenty of promises in 1948 when he was running for governor of Illinois. He promised to push a bill in the 1948 legislature that would benefit all pensioners, it is recalled by Mrs. Mary Aiken, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Old Age Assistance Union. But after election day, when he was finally cornered by a delegation from the union, Stevenson reneged. He said he was interested in "hardship" cases only.

Stevenson put through a bill, with the union supporting, which established a "flexible maximum" running from a low of \$45 a month to a high of \$85 a month.

The background behind that crisis is important. To begin with, the money requested by the IPAC for all categories of social security for 1949-1951 was grossly inadequate. Then the Stevenson Administration and the legislature collaborated to cut down the IPAC's request for public assistance.

In their budgeting, "Fair Dealer" Stevenson and IPAC deliberately ignored the critical rise in unemployment and the resulting growing needs of the people, Mrs. Aiken.

A STAGED CAMPAIGN

It quickly became apparent that the underappropriation was deliberate. To forestall the deficit the legislature and governor themselves had manufactured, plans were laid to cut grants. The way was paved by a wave of hogwash about "relief chiseling," fraud, and "padded assistance rolls" plus the creation of a special corps of detective-like snoopers hired to "ride by night, harassing the aged and sick, women and children, seeking alleged 'chiseler,'" explains Mrs. Aiken.

The maximum grant had been

\$50. Changes were to be based on Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living figures for Chicago. The present maximum is \$71.

But the BLS figures controlled only the maximum—not the amount of the budget upon which pensions are based. Mrs. Aiken said pensions averaged \$47.90 under the \$50 maximum, under the \$71 maximum today they average \$50.57. Meanwhile living costs have more than wiped out this increase.

Senior citizens were assured by the late state Sen. Wallace Thompson, Republican and Senate majority leader, that under the escalator clause the standard would be raised \$5 a month "automatically" on Jan. 1, 1950. But he reckoned without Adlai.

The Legislature adjourned June 30, 1949. In August a relief cut of 10 percent was announced by the Stevenson-controlled Illinois Public Aid Commission (IPAC). This cut, reports Mrs. Aiken, was 10 percent across the board, including rents, for recipients of general assistance. It was 10 percent for ADC grants. In the case of pensioners, the items of recreation, medical chest, household equipment and personal care were eliminated from the budget. The cut was \$5 to \$7 a month.

The union had supported the escalator clause. But after the bill was enacted, Stevenson's attorney general, Ivan Elliot, ruled that the clause was to control the maximum—not the budget. The budget figures remained the same while food prices and rents continued skyward. Then came the cuts.

A trade union committee, including the United Electrical Workers, United Public Workers, Townsend Clubs, the Progressive Party and the Old Age Assistance Union, was formed to fight the cuts. Angry delegations got no commitments from Gov. Stevenson.

Picketlines were organized. At one such protest demonstration, 500 persons, Negro and white, the blind and the crippled, covered the entire block before the offices of Stevenson's commission. Other organizations took up the cry for restoration of the cuts, for living grants to those in need. The Chicago Welfare Council, Settlement House leaders and Jewish women's organizations got into motion.

Ultimately the pressure paid off in a partial victory. Stevenson reluctantly and belatedly restored part of the slashes. A cut of \$1 to \$3 in pension grants remained.

In 1951 legislative session, the old age assistance union supported two bills. One would have given a 10 percent mandatory increase in all items (food, clothing, etc.) except rent to the senior citizens and the blind. The second would have appropriated \$14,800,000 to pay for the increase.

Both bills passed both houses of the legislature. Both were vetoed by Stevenson.

for the vetoes that proponents had failed to find a revenue source to provide the additional funds. Anyway, he added, the state's economy had to be geared to the Federal war-spending program. That meant, in Stevenson's eyes, that the pressing needs of the people must be sacrificed.

Stevenson was present at the conference of governors in Gallatin, Tenn., where the "shame list" procedure was approved. The move was spearheaded by Dixiecrat Gov.

Jimmy Byrnes.

Then Stevenson rushed home to put the "shame list" into effect in Illinois. He signed the bill which ended the secrecy of public welfare information and made public the names of recipients.

Under Illinois law, children can be held responsible for aiding their parents past 65. But Stevenson's public aid commission, in its manual for home visitors, directs these employees to insist upon brothers, sisters and other relatives paying for part of the needs of recipients

How Gov. Stevenson Can End Racist Blot on Illinois Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

time in history, Negro and white children are now attending all public schools in Cairo. And there has been no reported incident of tension or trouble.

IN SCORES of Illinois school districts, segregation still exists—Negro children forced to travel miles out of their own school districts to attend all-Negro schools; separate schools for Negro and white are maintained at needless costs; Negro children are denied libraries, gymnasiums, lunchrooms and other facilities which are available only in the superior "all-white" schools.

This is the "skeleton" in Gov. Stevenson's closet as he tours the country making speeches such as the recent one before the New York State Democratic convention, where he declared:

"The fight for equal rights must go on every day in our souls and consciences, in our schools and our churches and our homes, in our factories and our offices. . . ."

IN THAT SPEECH, Stevenson spoke melodramatically about the lack of fair employment in Illinois, blaming the legislature for its failure to enact an FEPC law.

On the issue of school segregation, however, no such "easy out" is available to the Illinois governor. Segregation has actually been illegal in this state since 1874. The state school code provides for prosecution of "any school official schools, on account of color, any child who is entitled to the benefits of such school."

There are three other clear and specific state laws outlawing segregation in the schools. State Rep. Charles Jenkins, a Negro and a Republican, simply added the clincher in the 1949 legislature by introducing the measure which he described as "tying democracy to the state's purse strings."

IT IS ESTIMATED that more

is being doled out by the state administration to schools which openly violate these laws.

What does it take to get Stevenson to put a stop to this outrage? Is he waiting for new outbreaks of mob violence, a repetition of the shameful Cairo riots, before he acts to end school segregation by effective and peaceful means? who live with them.

Stevenson has refused to support any change in the lien law. He continues to refuse to place a member of the old age assistance union on the 10-member public aid commission. He has signed a law which makes it harder to collect signatures to get on the ballot.

"The governor has proven anything but progressive in regard to public aid," writes Mrs. Aiken.

"We of the Old Age Assistance Union of Illinois feel that the road down which we must travel is to vote for candidates of peace—the Progressive Party candidates."

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PLANNING ASIA-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE—Delegates from Asia and the United States as well as countries bordering on the Pacific are shown in Peking, China, as they planned a Peace

Conference of Asia and Pacific Regions. The 47 delegates from 20 countries urged the people "to unite, strengthen and extend the movement for safeguarding peace."

Millions Face Rent Hike Oct. 1

WASHINGTON.

FOR SEVERAL MILLION tenants Oct. 1 will see the end of rent control and the beginning of a new and faster rise in rents.

Under the rent control law adopted by Congress early last summer, except for designated "defense areas," federal rent control will be continued only in those communities where the local government formally requests it of the Rent Stabilization Agency before midnight Sept. 30.

There are 2,400 incorporated communities under federal rent regulations. On Sept. 12 only 740 had sent to RSA resolutions asking for continued rent control.

Since then a few large communities have acted, including Baltimore where labor and consumer groups compelled the city government to adopt a resolution over protests of real estate interests. Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis have also adopted resolutions.

Large cities which have not yet taken steps, despite the imminence of the deadline, are Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus and San Francisco. In these cities, however, labor and consumer organizations are pressing vigorously for action.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently revealed that where rent controls have been lifted rents have risen drastically and have been most pronounced in houses and apartments renting for \$30 a month or less. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, which was decontrolled in May, 1950, rents on \$30-a-month units rose 86 percent and all Birmingham rents rose 50 percent. The average hike for all decontrolled units in the country has been 23 percent compared with an 8 percent rise for houses under rent control.

Delegates Throughout World Picked for Peking Peace Meet

DELEGATES to the Asian Peace Conference, which will open Sept. 25 in Peking, are being elected at peace meetings throughout the world, it was reported by the sponsoring committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference. Among the reports of such meetings are the following:

INDIA: Three thousand persons attended the opening session of the Bombay Peace Conference Aug. 29.

Seth Govindlal Shival, former president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, declared that two world wars had not brought peace to the world and that now efforts

must be made to stop all wars and establish peace.

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Judge Dimock's ruling closely paralleled the appeals court ruling, written by Judge Learned Hand, upholding the conviction in the 1949 Smith Act case. In substance, it branded as "co-conspirators" all Communist Party officers down to the lowest branch level who served under the leadership of the 11 convicted national board leaders.

Therefore, according to the ruling, alleged statements of these officers or of persons the prosecution calls "Communist initiates," allegedly made in the presence of any of the defendants, can be used as evidence of their involvement in the "conspiracy."

Judge Dimock's decision came after McTernan, at the judge's behest reviewed evidence in both the current Smith Act trial and the 1949 trial of the 11.

"The record of this trial shows no concerted action by any of the 11 national leaders with which to connect the 15 defendants," McTernan argued. "We have here a picture of a democratic organization (the Communist Party) electing its officers and committees and not (as charged in the Dennis case) a national board that maintained complete dictatorial control."

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks argued that evidence that the Communist Party operated under the principle of democratic centralism was sufficient to show "dictatorial control" by the national board.

McTernan replied: "There is no proof democratic centralism constituted such rigid control as the prosecution charges, a control making all lower personnel responsible for alleged actions and statements of top leaders."

High Vote Is Progressives' Peace Aim

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—More than 1,200 Chicagoans gave a rousing welcome here last week to Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass, running mates for the nation's highest offices on the Progressive Party ticket. The overflow crowd which lined the aisles packed the corridors of Fur Workers Hall served notice that the people's fight for the right to assemble and to secure their place on the Illinois ballot will not be stopped by the gangup of Democrats and Republicans.

Standing ovations and prolonged cheers greeted the candidates, who were making their first appearance here together since Hallinan's release from jail.

RECALLING from American history how other patriots were jailed for their defense of democracy, Hallinan declared: "Our forerunners in the fight for the people's liberty won their battles—and we shall win ours!"

He urged a goal of 2,000,000 votes for his party "to place an insuperable roadblock on the road to fascism and war which the parties of Eisenhower and Stevenson are following."

Hallinan cited the growing numbers of third party supporters he and Mrs. Bass had observed in their tour of the country. "There are hundreds of thousands across the nation who see in our party their only opportunity to vote for the three issues on which both old parties have betrayed them: peace, civil rights and a free labor movement," he said.

MRS. BASS was introduced by Mrs. Vivian Hallinan as "the standard-bearer of our party during the months of my husband's imprisonment and foremost champion of the Negro people and all freedom-loving Americans."

Lashing the sellout of her people by Republicans and Democrats, Mrs. Bass asserted: "The party of Abraham Lincoln died when Lincoln died, nor has the party which is running a Dixiecrat who boasts of his opposition to civil rights legislation any right to claim allegiance of the Negro people."

The eloquent Negro spokesman repeated the declaration she made over a nationwide radio and TV broadcast from this city earlier: "The Progressive Party is the only political home for Negroes today. Here they will find an equal place at every level. Here they can write their own program."

THE Illinois party's program for the 1952 election campaign, presented by Assistant Director Albert Janney and unanimously endorsed by the meeting, called on Gov. Stevenson for immediate executive action to institute Fair Employment Practices and to "support unions facing attacks from reactionary employers or such agents of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities."

The program also pledged a continued fight to bring the issues of peace, civil rights and labor's rights before the voters through meetings, radio broadcasts and leaflets.

Indicating they would press their court action for a place on the ballot, the Progressives declared they would conduct a continuous drive for write-in votes.

Rap Court Denial of Progressive Ballot

CHICAGO.—Refusal by the Circuit Court of Sangamon County to place the Progressive Party on the Illinois ballot this week is "further proof of the bipartisans' fear of giving Illinois voters a chance to vote for peace," declared James Wishart, state director of the party.

"Our fight will continue, to keep the issues championed by Vincent Hallinan, Charlotta Bass, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, and the other State candidates before the voters, regardless of the outcome of the ballot fight," Wishart said. He indicated an intensive write-in campaign for Progressive candidates would be unfolded in answer to the Democratic and Republican who had combined

again in 1952, as they did in 1948, to bar his party from the ballot.

"The write-in is becoming an increasingly popular method of voting in this machine-dominated State," asserted Wishart. "We have faith that the people will use it again in November to register their mandate for peace and civil rights."

The Progressive Party suit denied by Judge DeWitt Crowe cited several violations of the electoral code in the Electoral Board procedure which ruled Progressives off the ballot. One was the failure to notify candidates of the objections filed against their petition, another was the improper selection of substitutes for disqualified members of the Electoral Board.

Plan Benefit for Martinez Victims of Deportation Drive

CHICAGO.—Refugio Martinez, Mexican-American trade union leader who has been threatened with deportation for 12 years, is going to have "his night" on Saturday, Sept. 27, at the United Packinghouse Workers' Labor Center, 4859 South Wabash Ave.

The former organizer for the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union will be honored at the "Refugio Martinez Defense Benefit Dance" sponsored jointly by the Labor Committee for Defense of Mexican-Americans, the Lazaro Cardenas Club and District 1 of the United Packinghouse Workers of America-CIO.

All proceeds will be used for Mr. Martinez, who is still recovering from a severe stroke suffered as a result of vicious harassment by the U. S. Department of Justice. Music will be by Johnnie Delgado and his "Latin-American Orchestra."

The Midwest Committee for in key districts should the ballot fight be lost.

THE MEETING launched an immediate drive to prevent new rent increases threatened by Washington.

Other speakers included Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, candidate for Governor of Illinois, and John Bernard, political action director of the United Electrical and Farm Equipment Workers, whose defiance of the House Un-American Activities Committee in this city a week earlier won citywide acclaim.

"The only way to answer these Un-Americans investigating American activities is to stand up to them," Bernard declared. He credited their departure "long before schedule" to the resistance they met from labor and progressive circles here.

Chairman of the rally was Sidney M. Ordover, prominent Progressive Party leader.

FILE SUIT TO BLOCK ILLEGAL RENT BOOS

CHICAGO.—The Progressive Party of Illinois was prepared to enter a lawsuit in federal court this week to stop government rent officials from imposing a new blanket raise of 10 percent on all controlled apartments in the city of Chicago.

A brief drawn up by Progressive Party lawyers charges that the rent hike is illegal, and in direct violation of the federal rent law. The measure, passed in 1947, provides that no raises shall be granted without previous petition by landlords and public hearings on the petition to be held by the local rent boards.

Both provisions were flouted by the Cook County Rent Advisory

Board when it voted that Chicago landlords be granted increases equalling 30 percent over 1947 rents. Since most landlords have already received raises of at least 20 percent since 1947, the increase would average 10 percent for Chicago tenants.

"CHIEF responsibility for this brazen hi-jacking of the renting public rests with Washington," declared James Wishart, Director of the Progressive Party.

"Gov. Adlai Stevenson, who appoints members of the Cook County Board, bears an equal share of the guilt," he added, pointing to the Governor's silence on the whole issue of controls.

He charged that James M. Henderson, national rent official, tossed the decision on the rent hike back to the local board "in order to hide from angry tenants the fact that the administration in Washington is working hand in glove with the real estate lobby."

FEAR of the people's anger

was also evident in the speech with which the Cook County Rent Advisory Board rushed through their approval of the increase. Present to advise them on their blitz tactics, which were in outright violation of the law, was John Ducey, former Chicago housing official and now deputy rent stabilization director. Ducey assured the landlords that Washington would comply with the board's recommendation "within 10 days."

Meanwhile, the people were rallying to the Progressive Party's fight to enjoin officials from imposing the raises. Wires, petitions and protest meetings demanding that President Truman outlaw the increase were growing around the city.

Local CIO officials branded the raise "unjustified" and "illegal."

In a telegram to the President, the Progressive Party labelled the rent hike as "a conspiracy to violate clear requirements of the law," and demanded he repudiate his rent administration's action.

Crockett to Speak at National Group Fete

CHICAGO.—George W. Crockett, Jr., prominent Negro civil rights attorney, will be the guest of honor and main speaker at the 4th Annual Festival of Nationalities and Rally for Defense of For-

eign Born, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 8 p.m., at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave.

Mr. Crockett recently finished serving a four-month prison sentence for "contempt" of court imposed by Federal Judge Harold Medina for his defense of Communist leaders. He is counsel for the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and a member of the Detroit law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden and Robb.

Other than the address by Mr. Crockett, the entire program of the Festival of Nationalities will be devoted to presenting the cultural heritage of many national groups, and their contributions to the United States. Hungarian, Russian, Negro, Lithuanian, Jewish, Mexican, Croatian, Japanese, Armenian, Greek, Latvian, Czech and Ukrainian groups comprise the roll call of nationalities participating with singing, dancing and dramatics.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born stated that the exciting display of international unity to be seen at the Festival "will give expression to the increasing horror and rejection by the people of this country of the police-state deportation and denaturalization attacks on Americans of foreign birth."

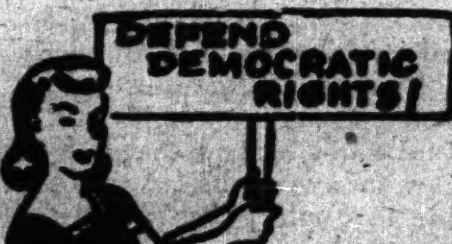
Ask Stevenson Set Up FEPC

CHICAGO.—A conference of Progressive Party members in Chicago's First Congressional District this week called on Gov. Adlai Stevenson to use his executive power to establish a Fair Employment Practices code in all matters under his jurisdiction. Stevenson never fulfilled the platform pledge of his party in the 1948 elections in Illinois that their candidate would enforce such a measure should the State Legislature fail to adopt it.

The conference made plans for a First District meeting on Tuesday evening Sept. 23, at Progressive Party headquarters at 306 E. 43 St., at which a new Congressional District Committee will be elected, and plans for the 1952 campaign outlined.

In addition to a postcard and petition drive on the State FEPC issue, the Progressives will present for approval two more immediate campaigns: to stop the threatened rent raise of 10 percent for Chicago tenants, and to defeat the recent proposal by the "Committee of 19" for a new city income tax.

Organization of a drive for write-in votes for Progressive Party candidates in November will be outlined by Al Janney, Assistant State Director.

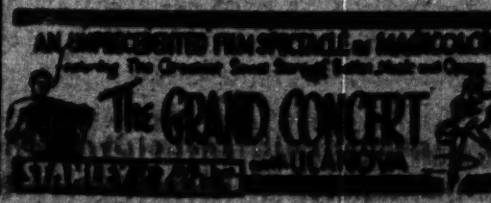


Civil Rights Congress
(South Side Chapter)
Presents . . .
GALA HARVEST FESTIVAL
FRIDAY, SEPT. 26
10 P.M. to 2 A.M.
at the beautiful
STARLIGHT TERRACE
WEDGEWOOD TOWERS
6400 WOODLAWN



at the cool
Cinema Annex Thea.
MADISON (near Kodak)

Starts Friday, Sept. 26!



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Forums, Meetings
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of the ILLINOIS WORKER

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Display Ads

Now showing at the Cinema Annex
Theatre, Kodak and Madison: "Magic
Horse" and Anna Magnani in "Puddic
in Society."

A FORUM on "The People's Mandate
in the '52 Elections." Speakers: Sylvia
Woods, David Shusterman and Carl Hirsch.
Friday evening, Sept. 26, 8 p.m. Curtin
Hall, 410 S. Michigan.

COME and say "goodbye" to Rose Harris
when moving from Chicago. She'll be at
8 p.m. at the Elmhurst and Madison
at Springfield. Good-bye Rose!

18 Arrested in New FBI Raids

— See Page 3 —

Vol. XVII, No. 38

26

September 21, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



AFL Delegates Cold to Ike's Sugar-Coated Taft Line

300,000 Miners Set to Strike

UE Officers Show War Plans Block Decent Living Standard

Threats Fail to Swerve Dock Vote

— See Stories on Pages 4 and 5 —

Hallinan in Whirlwind Campaign For Immediate Korea Cease-Fire

BANGING AWAY at the two old party candidates on the issue of an immediate cease-fire in Korea, Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan lifts his eastern campaign into high gear this week with talks at shopgates, in farm areas and big cities.

Out of prison on a "contempt" charge less than a month, the 56-year-old attorney is amazing everyone by the vigor of his campaign. The former college football star and boxing champion insists on filling his schedule right up to the hilt, "the rougher and tougher the better." On Thursday he raced through Connecticut making shopgate talks at Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury and Hartford, where large groups of workers listened to his forthright pitch for peace and his exposure of the

double talking of Eisenhower and Stevenson on this key issue.

Friday night he was cheered to the echo at a mass meeting in New Haven's Wilber Cross High School, where he spoke with prominent Connecticut leaders such as Nicholas Tomassetti, union leader and former State Senator and Mrs. Eslanda Robeson. The meeting was televised locally.

At Philadelphia earlier in the week before 1,000 people at Town Hall, Hallinan challenged Eisenhower's "liberation" speech head on to tremendous applause. The peace party's standard bearer noted sarcastically that the peoples of East Europe had not asked to be "liberated" and he contrasted this policy with the silence of the two major parties on the REAL liberation struggle of the South African people against brutal white supremacy.

Branding McCarthyism and McCarranism as the "open face of fascism in America," he condemned Eisenhower for endorsing McCarthy and said: "If Gen. Eisenhower bears principles responsibility for the McCarthy nomination credit for an assist must be given to Stevenson and Truman."

Hallinan declared that "it is doubtful if there is a lesser of two evils." He cited the Korean war the 'containment' policy and the maintaining of armed forces all over the world—all supported by Stevenson.

THIS WEEKEND he is back in Philadelphia, this time for the meeting of the PP National Committee, a working session. On Tuesday

he will make a whirlwind appearance in the nation's capital. The following day he will be in New York for a campaign dinner. Thursday will find him in the New Jersey farm area, speaking in Lakewood and Camden, and on Friday he will speak to steel workers of Coatsville, Pennsylvania in shopgate meetings. He has been greeted enthusiastically all along the line. Notable has been the outpouring of Irish-American workers, cheering the first presidential candidate of their own national origin in recent election history. Signs of "Up Hallinan!" have appeared to greet the "fighting Irishman."

Vice presidential candidate Mrs. Charlotta Bass will campaign in her native California next week.



VINCENT HALLINAN



Defy So. Africa Segregation Laws

As part of a campaign against the rigid segregation laws of Premier Malan's government, South Africans take over a train compartment marked for "Europeans Only." Thirty-four persons were arrested when the train reached Capetown.

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

Democracy in Soviet Union

The Worker's correspondent reports a meeting of factory workers to discuss the coming congress of the Communist Party.

FEPC Results

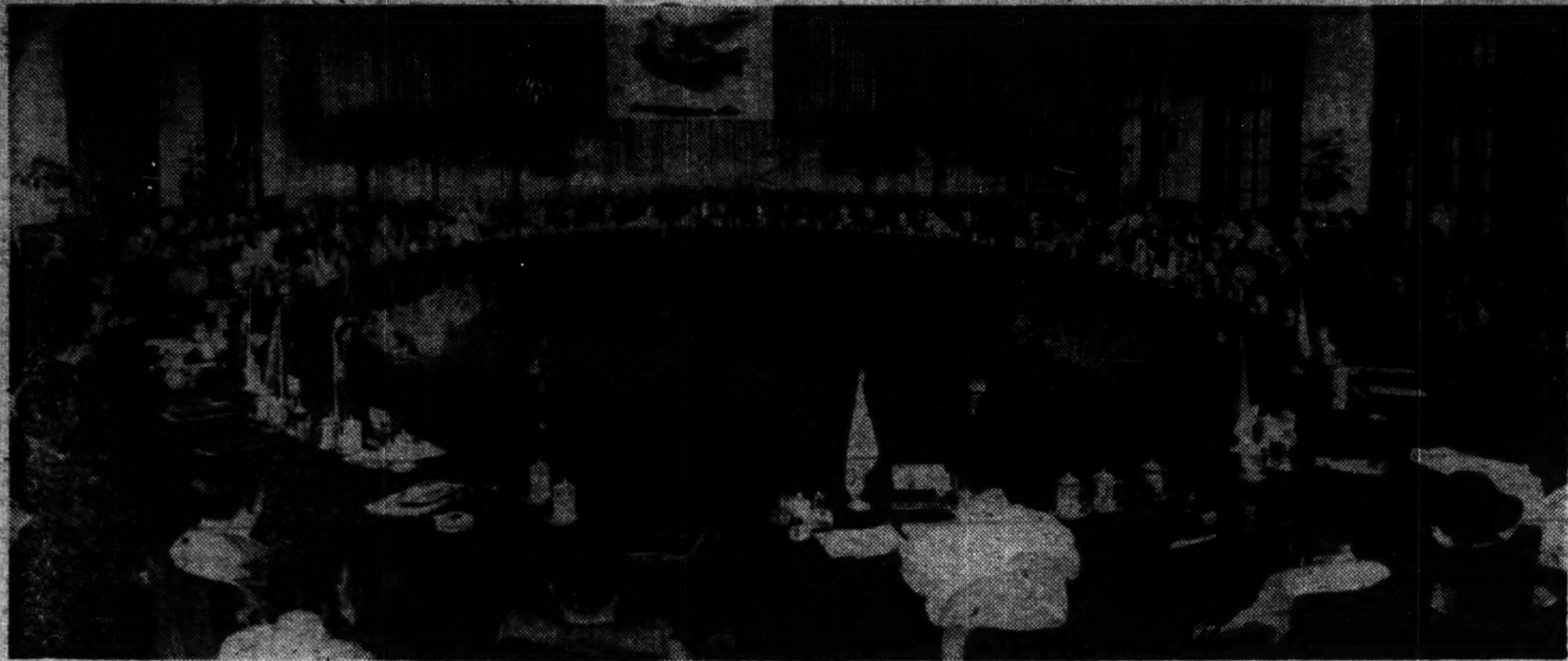
Plenty of people talk about job rights of Negroes. But it takes more than talk. The story of a Los Angeles FEPC committee which took the struggle into the community.

Also Columns and Features

on books, movies and timely topics of the day
IN THE MAGAZINE

Can Win Cease-Fire by Nov. 4, Says APC

See Page 3



PLANNING ASIA-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE—Delegates from Asia and the United States as well as countries bordering on the Pacific are shown in Peking, China, as they planned a Peace

Conference of Asia and Pacific Regions. The 47 delegates from 20 countries urged the people "to unite, strengthen and extend the movement for safeguarding peace."

Delegates Throughout World Picked for Peking Peace Meet

DELEGATES to the Asian Peace Conference, which will open Sept. 25 in Peking, are being elected at peace meetings throughout the world, it was reported by the sponsoring committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference. Among the reports of such meetings are the following:

INDIA: Three thousand persons attended the opening session of the Bombay Peace Conference Aug. 29.

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must be made to stop all wars and establish peace.

K. A. Abbas, journalist and film director, declared that peace was an urgent necessity for Asian peoples and that the cessation of war on Asian soil must be demanded by the Asian government.

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Millions Face Rent Hike Oct. 1

WASHINGTON.

FOR SEVERAL MILLION tenants Oct. 1 will see the end of rent control and the beginning of a new and faster rise in rents.

Under the rent control law adopted by Congress early last summer, except for designated "defense areas," federal rent control will be continued only in those communities where the local government formally requests it of the Rent Stabilization Agency before midnight Sept. 30.

There are 2,400 incorporated communities under federal rent regulations. On Sept. 12 only 740 had sent to RSA resolutions asking for continued rent control.

Since then a few large communities have acted, including Baltimore where labor and consumer groups compelled the city government to adopt a resolution over protests of real estate interests. Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis have also adopted resolutions.

Large cities which have not yet taken steps, despite the imminence of the deadline, are Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus and San Francisco. In these cities, however, labor and consumer organizations are pressing vigorously for action.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently revealed that where rent controls have been lifted rents have risen drastically and have been most pronounced in houses and apartments renting for \$30 a month or less. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, which was decontrolled in May, 1950, rents on \$30-a-month units rose 86 percent and all Birmingham rents rose 50 percent. The average hike for all decontrolled units in the country has been 23 percent compared with an 8 percent rise for houses under rent control.

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Judge Rules for Prosecution On Key Issue in '15' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

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Judge Dimock's ruling closely paralleled the appeals court ruling, written by Judge Learned Hand, upholding the conviction in the 1949 Smith Act case. In substance, it branded as "co-conspirators" all Communist Party officers down to the lowest branch level who served under the leadership of the national board.

victed national board leaders.

Therefore, according to the ruling, alleged statements of these officers, or of persons the prosecution calls "Communist initiates," allegedly made in the presence of any of the defendants, can be used as evidence of their involvement in the "conspiracy."

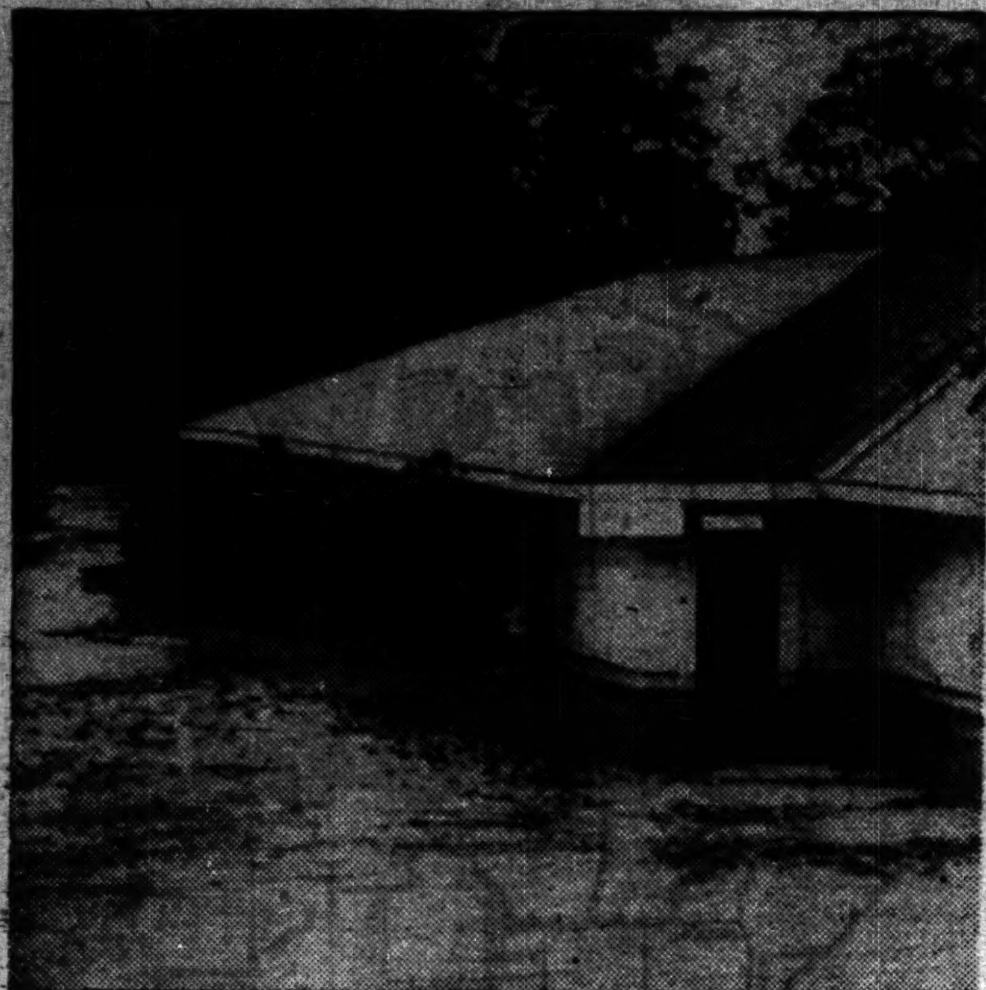
Judge Dimock's decision came after McTernan, at the judge's behest reviewed evidence in both the current Smith Act trial and the 1949 trial of the 11.

"The record of this trial shows no concerted action by any of the 11 national leaders with which to connect the 15 defendants," McTernan argued. "We have here a picture of a democratic organization (the Communist Party) electing its officers and committees and not (as charged in the Dennis case) a national board that maintained complete dictatorial control."

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks argued that evidence that the Communist Party operated under the principle of democratic centralism was sufficient to show "dictatorial control" by the national board.

McTernan replied: "There is no proof democratic centralism constituted such rigid control as the prosecution charges, a control making all lower personnel responsible for alleged actions and statements of top leaders."

He argued the rule of the Dennis case should not apply to the current case, but Judge Dimock



FLOOD WATERS IN NORTH TEXAS (above, left), swamp the office of a resort in New Braunfels after flash floods following



torrential rains. Other picture shows a trailer home in the Comal River in New Braunfels. Many towns were isolated by the rivers.

on the SCOREBOARD

On a Few Topics . . .

By LESTER RODNEY

EVEN THOUGH Leo Durocher can't quite pull off that second "miracle," he has the respect even of rival players for his keeping of the Giants in the race despite the staggering losses of Irvin and Mays and the collapse of his pitching "Big Three." Here is what an articulate Dodger player, Clyde King, had to say about Leo while we were chatting before the last game between the two contenders:

"They did real well considering all the bad breaks, didn't they," he observed and nodding toward the opposing dugout he said: "They got a pretty good manager."

What do you like about him as a manager, I wanted to know. (King played under Durocher in '44, '45 and '47.)

"Well," he hesitated, "mind you I'm making no comparisons of any kind. Charley is all right too. I'm just saying Durocher's good. What it is, well, he still thinks like a player, you feel he's one of you . . . he has the same confidence in you that you have in yourself . . . he'll pat you on the back after you have had a bad game, like another player would who understands that it can happen to anyone. . . . He's got his hands right on everything. . . ."

It was an interesting tribute. It may swing my vote for "Manager of the Year" no matter who wins the pennants. When an opposing ballplayer talks it up for a manager you get to figure he must know something.

AT LONG LAST, under heavy pressure, the National Boxing Association has ordered "White Hope" Jack Kearns and his cheese champ Joey Maxim to defend the light-heavyweight title against Archie Moore with-in 60 days. This comes a little late in the day for Moore, who has been the best light-heavy around for five years or more, but he is still much too good for Maxim, as is well known by the television fans who have seen Archie in action, and by the reluctant Kearns.

It might be in order to ask right now what Abe Greene and the NBA intend to do if Maxim comes up "indisposed" at the end of the 60 days. Will they immediately declare Moore the champion (which they should have done long ago)?

As those who have read Moore's interviews in this column know, Archie is confident of his ability to win the title.

he he was ready to fight him anywhere, anytime, winner take all or for charity, and would need only one week's notice to be ready.

MUCH IS MADE in print of the Yankee farm system as the primary reason for the Stadiumites' success. But suppose we take a look at the pitching staffs of our three local clubs and see which among the Yanks, Dodgers and Giants develop their own and which grab them full blown from other big league clubs.

On the Yanks:

Ed Lopat came from the Chicago White Sox with plenty of money going into the Chisox coffers. Allie Reynolds came from the Cleveland Indians in a swap for Joe Gordon. Bob Kuzava came from Washington in a swap also sweetened by Yankee \$\$\$\$. Jim McDonald came from the Browns in a trade. Joe Ostrowski came from the Browns for \$\$\$\$. Johnny Sain was a big cash purchase from the Boston Braves. Ewell Blackwell was a big cash purchase from the Cincinnati Reds. Ray Scarborough was a big cash purchase from the Red Sox.

That makes eight of the current Yankee pitchers obtained from other big league clubs. Only Raschi, Gorman and Miller are products of the Yankee farm system and have never played for another big league team. (Tom Morgan and Whitey Ford, two good young pitchers now in the army, also fall into the latter category, but the point still stands overwhelmingly.)

On the Brooklyn pitching staff, only Preacher Roe was obtained from another big league club, coming from Pittsburgh in a player deal. All the others, including the ace of aces, Don Newcombe, now in the army, came up to the Dodgers through the minor league farm system and never played for another big league team, with the marginal exception of Ben Wade, who once pitched in two games for the Cubs before going back to the minors.

On the Giant pitching staff, all but Jim Hearn, waiver obtained from the Cards, are home-grown products who never pitched for another big league club.

So if you agree that pitching is a key factor in any team's success, and of course it is, you would have to agree that the touted Yankee farm system could never make the grade without the major help of the Yankee bankroll.

150 PENNA. PROFS PROTEST 'LOYALTY' OATH FIRING

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The hurried "loyalty" dismissal of a State College employe has aroused wide resistance among faculty members and townspeople here, and on conservative quarters throughout the state.

A leading editorial on the dismissal of Wendel McRae in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is headlined: "Guilty On No Evidence." It declares: "Some rather fantastic things are being done in the name of preserving liberty."

A meeting of 150 faculty members and townspeople passed resolutions charging that an injustice had been done McRae, who was publications production manager for the college's Department of Public Information.

A committee, of five faculty members pleaded for two hours with president Milton Eisenhower, brother of the General, to reinstate McRae.

The Evening Bulletin editorial sums up McRae's case as follows: "(He) has been dismissed because he won't answer a question about his loyalty. He is the one holdout among 3,000 employes."

"Mr. McRae says he took an

oath to defend his country when he joined the Marine Corps in World War I, and he thinks that should be enough.

"Nobody has charged that Mr. McRae is disloyal. The only fact in the case is that he hasn't answered the questionnaire. In other words, there is neither accuser nor accusation in the case, but the defendants is punished just the same.

"The State College Loyalty Board has not found that there was any evidence of disloyalty or subversiveness. It reported that it lacked evidence essential to certify that Mr. McRae was not subversive. So it tells him to get off the faculty."

"It will be noted that the usual rule about burden of proof is reversed. The accuser doesn't have to prove guilt, or even assert it. If there isn't any evidence at all, the man is guilty."

Under the new Pechan "loyalty oath" act, state-aided college are required to set up their own regulations and certify to the governor that their employes are not "subversive."

PENNA. COURT DENIES NELSON RIGHT TO BAIL

PITTSBURGH

STEVE NELSON's right to bail, pending appeal, has just been denied by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. No hearing was held by the court. Nelson is serving a 20-year sentence under the State "sedition" act in the brutal Allegheny County Workhouse, at Blawnox, Pa., where a previous "sedition" trial prisoner died from bad treatment.

The State Supreme Court has not yet passed on Steve's appeal from his conviction.

Delegation Monday

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, announced this week that people from mid-western and eastern cities will converge on Pittsburgh Monday to protest the treatment of Steve Nelson and other victims of governmental terror there. Nelson, Communist and working class leader, has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment under the anti-labor Pennsylvania state sedition law. He also faces trial under the Smith Act.

Hearings on the Smith Act trial of Nelson and five other defendants are scheduled to begin Monday before Federal Judge Alvah Stewart. Legal arguments of the defense will be based upon the discriminatory and unconstitutional methods under which the indicting grand jury was selected in the Smith Act cases. Questions of double jeopardy for those convicted under the state sedition law will also be argued. Separation of the case of Andrew Onda because of a serious heart condition will be sought.

The delegations, Patterson said, in addition to witnessing the Smith Act legal argument, is expected to call upon District Attorney James Malone to demand bail be set for Nelson and to urge U. S. Attorney Edward Bayle to dismiss the Smith Act cases.

The delegation will gather in the courtroom of Judge Stewart, 8th floor, U. S. Postoffice Building, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Chicago Mothers' Plea for Cease-Fire Gets Big Reply

A letter to the Chicago Daily News by a mother of two calling for an end to the shooting in Korea now, and the immediate convening of the big nations to work out a lasting peace, has flooded the letter writer, Mrs. Ann Prosten, with letters of agreement from others.

The letter column of the paper featured Mrs. Prosten's original letter in the Aug. 22 issue with the three column headline:

Mother of Two Asks Chance to Vote for Program to End War in Korea.

The original letter follows: "Thanks are due you for your editorial, 'Remember Korea?' May a mother of two sons make her comment?"

"We remember, with every new report of American casualties. We remember, with every new picture of bombed, burned and tortured victims, military or civilian, American or Korean. We remember—and no politician can make us forget Korea, either now or on election day."

"Neither Ike nor Adlai has given us any reason to believe that the foreign policy of which the 'futile horror' of Korea, as you well describe it, is the sickening, symbolic, and irreversible, and the only way to end the war."

"Let them spell out their program in language we understand: 'An end to the shooting in Korea—now! Agreement to exchange ALL POWs—now! A proclamation of their faith that war is not inevitable, and that they will convene immediate conferences of all the big nations to work out a path to a lasting peace!'"

"Unless they demonstrate in the fashion that they understand the lesson of Korea as we mothers and fathers do, they leave no alternative to patriotic Americans but to seek a new party to register our burning protest vote against Korea, and all it symbolizes!"

"Your paper has pulled the Korean question from under rug where the politicians swept it. Keep it out in the open—help us convince the candidates that there is a way to peace in Korea—and in the world."

ON SEPT. 4, another letter from Mrs. Prosten appeared in the Chicago News with the prominent headline:

MOTHER FINDS AGREEMENT ON PEACE PLAN

This letter follows: "The letters and phone calls I have received from Daily News readers have convinced me that the time has come when we must

plea for a peace program—all in agreement that the shooting in Korea should be stopped at once, and that our leaders call for a conference of the big nations to find a way to peace—far outweigh the gloomy views expressed by your correspondent Henry J. Hyde."

"He decries the 'emotional appeal' of a program which calls for settlement of world problems through negotiation rather than continued killing and bombing. If it has such appeal, it is because it makes common sense to millions of Americans whose patriotism does not permit them to go along like sheep with a disastrous foreign policy which has proved its bankruptcy in Korea."

"It should be clear by now that the Asian peoples will never cease opposing us as long as we insist on cramming down their throats such corrupt and discredited characters as Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee. How many more must die in wars before we accept this fact, and adopt a new approach to achieve peace?"

"We mothers owe it to our children to demand that the men seeking our votes in November offer us such a program now to end the war or we shall be guilty of betraying them."

SEGREGATION CAN BE WIPED OUT!

How Stevenson Can End Racist Blot on Schools

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The victory against segregation in the Cairo, Illinois public schools has put the next move squarely up to Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Instead of waiting for new outbreaks of the racist terror which has struck numerous Illinois communities where the people have tried to introduce democracy into the school system, the governor has at his fingertips an effective means for ending illegal segregation swiftly and quietly.

FOR the first time in history, sixty-two Negro children are now attending all of the previously "all-white" Cairo schools.

This was accomplished after the heroic action of Cairo citizens, mainly Negro, who braved mob violence to establish what should be the first principle of our school system.

But it was achieved through the so-called Jenkins amendment, an anti-segregation law with teeth in it. Under that law, the schools of Cairo were deprived of their share of state funds until racism was abolished.

The Stevenson administration can now end segregation just as effectively in 13 Illinois counties where it is still practiced openly.

THE FACT is, however, that Stevenson has stubbornly balked at invoking the anti-segregation law.

Still, many leading Illinois fighters for civil rights, interviewed by this paper, feel that Stevenson can be forced to act—especially at a time when he is making grandiose campaign speeches on civil rights in every corner of the nation.

IN CAIRO, the Jenkins amendment was invoked on June 1, cutting off some \$30,000 annually which the state contributes to the school districts.

However that action was six months too late. In January, the people of Cairo moved to end the long-standing segregation system. The Ku Klux Klan elements in the town, including officials, opened a counter-attack of violence.

The homes of local leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were terrorized. Bullets and bombs were used in an effort to perpetuate the lawless jimcrow school system.

Fiery crosses were burned in the town of Cairo, as they were in Alton and in other towns where the Klan fought against democratic schools.

AT THAT POINT, in January, the Stevenson administration could have settled the issue quickly and quietly by withholding state funds from the Cairo schools.

But Stevenson stalled and temporized, passed the buck and evaded the issue. As months passed, the Cairo case became another worldwide scandal involving mob violence in Illinois. The NAACP and the Illinois Parent-Teachers Association demanded that the Jenkins amendment be invoked. Stevenson was being boomed as a Presidential candidate.

THAT was the chain of circumstances that led to the stopping of Cairo's school funds on June 1. When the school term began three weeks ago, Cairo officials who upheld the segregation system knew they would be held responsible for the failure of the schools to open.

They looked down for the first time at Negro and white children



GOV. STEVENSON

children are now attending all public schools in Cairo. And there has been no reported incident of tension or trouble.

IN SCORES of Illinois school districts, segregation still exists—Negro children forced to travel miles out of their own school districts to attend all-Negro schools; separate schools for Negro and white are maintained at needless costs; Negro children are denied libraries, gymnasiums, lunchrooms and other facilities which are available only in the superior "all-white" schools.

This is the "skeleton" in Gov. Stevenson's closet as he tours the country making speeches such as the recent one before the New York State Democratic convention, where he declared:

"The fight for equal rights must go on every day in our souls and consciences, in our schools and our churches and our homes, in our factories and our offices. . . ."

IN THAT SPEECH, Stevenson spoke melodramatically about the lack of fair employment in Illinois, blaming the legislature for its failure to enact an FEPC law.

On the issue of school segregation, however, no such "easy out" is available to the Illinois governor. Segregation has actually been illegal in this state since 1874. The state school code provides for prosecution of "any school official

Defendants Urge Support of CRC

PITTSBURGH.—The six defendants in the local Smith Act case have appealed for support of the Civil Rights Congress.

The appeal, published in the local Civil Rights Congress bulletin just sent to several thousand western Pennsylvanians, points out that the CRC has taken over the various cases involving the defendants.

"We urge all," continues the statement, "to support in every possible way the CRC. This organization has many victories to its credit in past defense campaigns. We are confident that with the help of all who cherish our Constitutional liberties and the Bill of Rights, victory can be won in these cases, too."

The appeal is signed by Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolan, Ben Greenberg, William Alpert, and Irving Weinman.

schools, on account of color, any child who is entitled to the benefits of such school."

There are three other clear and specific state laws outlawing segregation in the schools. State Rep. Charles Jenkins, a Negro and a Republican, simply added the clincher in the 1949 legislature by introducing the measure which he described as "tying democracy to the state's purse strings."

IT IS ESTIMATED that more than one million dollars annually is being doled out by the state administration to schools which openly violate these laws.

What does it take to get Stevenson to put a stop to this outrage? Is he waiting for new outbreaks of mob violence, a repetition of the shameful Cairo riots, before he acts to end school segregation by effective and peaceful means? who live with them.

Stevenson has refused to support any change in the lien law. He continues to refuse to place a member of the old age assistance union on the 10-member public aid commission. He has signed a law which makes it harder to collect signatures to get on the ballot.

"The governor has proven anything but progressive in regard to public aid," writes Mrs. Aiken.

"We of the Old Age Assistance Union of Illinois feel that the road down which we must travel is to vote for candidates of peace—the Progressive Party candidates."

Harvester Co. Seeks New Anti-Labor Laws

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Alongside its plan to cut the wages of workers at once, the International Harvester Corp. had other long-range schemes and political motives in provoking the current strike of 30,000 workers. Strike leaders point to what they judge to be a new note in the company's flood of propaganda.

In numerous press statements, letters to striking Harvester workers and full-page ads in the newspapers, there is one recurrent theme—the company's demand for new anti-union legislation.

UNION leaders cite the company's provoking of the strike at the height of the election campaign, its bringing the congressional probers to Chicago, its repeated demand for political reprisals against the workers.

The UE farm equipment workers charged this week that the company is seeking "Nazi Labor Front legislation." The company was accused of putting pressure on the presidential and congressional candidates in this election for a law which would give the companies the right to cease bargaining with certain unions on so-called political grounds.

These charges were contained in a large UE newspaper ad which presented a formula for settling the Harvester strikes involving UE workers at eight plants and CIO auto union workers at the big plant in Melrose Park.

THE UNION documented its charge that the company was after a three-year contract which would provide \$26 million worth of pay cuts.

The union pointed out that the

company had "placed great hopes on the House Un-American Committee that appeared briefly in Chicago en route to Hollywood."

The strike has remained solid, the union affirmed, in spite of the "trial by headlines" conducted by the congressional group against the strike leaders.

THE UNION sharply tackled the Harvester's propaganda which red-baits the union leaders and complains that "we are compelled by law to recognize and deal with FE-UE and its leaders notwithstanding our beliefs about them."

Said the union's statement: "Frustrated by the continual votes of confidence that the members give UE-FE, International Harvester is now trying to turn the strike into a political football."

"It is openly advocating passage of a law that would permit a corporation to cease bargaining with a union if it insists on pushing wage demands in a manner which the company decides is 'un-American' from its cash-register point of view."

THE UNION pointed to the company's 15-year resistance to the bargaining rights of the union, its five years of refusal to accept the Wagner Act which is combated in the courts.

"Still unsatisfied with the union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act," a union spokesman

declared, "this company is now trying to bludgeon the next Congress into passing new slave legislation against labor."

Bring Our Boys Home, Demands W. Pa. Mother

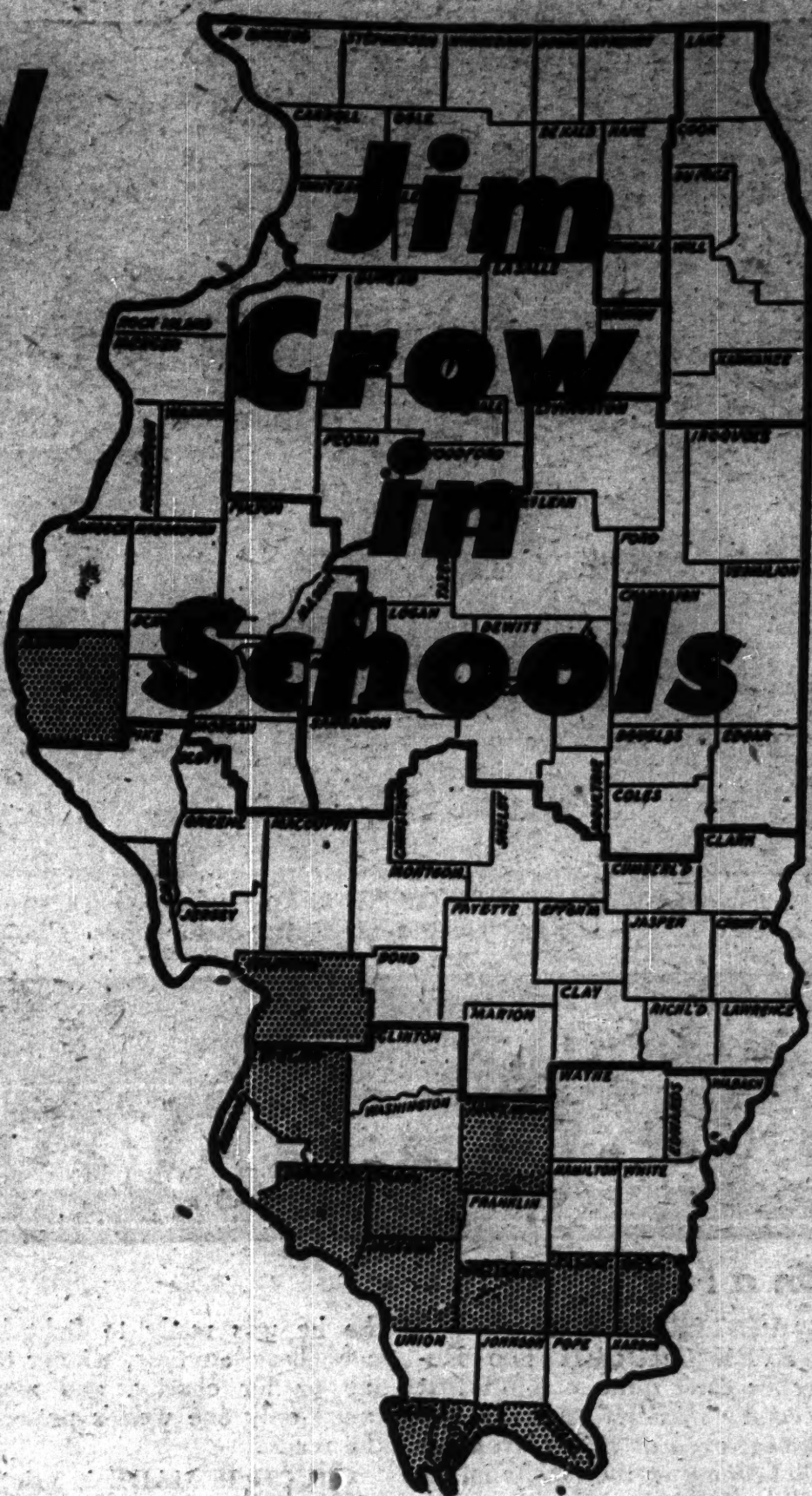
PITTSBURGH.—"Is the Korean war of so little importance that the papers do not even put it on the front page?" indignantly asks a Pittsburgh mother in a letter to the Post-Gazette.

"Doesn't anybody care about our boys over there? Why the recess in the truce talks while our kids are getting killed?"

"I want my boy home safely," she angrily concludes.

LOCAL DOCTORS CALLED

Close to 300 doctors in Allegheny County have received orders from the draft board to appear for physical examinations. The order applies to physicians, dentists and veterinarians under 51 years of age who have not been in active military service since Sept. 16, 1940.



THE LAST STATE SURVEY of segregation in the Illinois public schools revealed that this racist practice is carried out openly in the 13 counties shaded on the above map. In addition, such counties as Cook County and others discriminate against Negro students in a less blatant manner.

NEW JERSEY EDITION The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 38 September 21, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace, Rent Control Key Fights Mapped by Progressive Party

TRENTON.

PEACE is the issue in the '52 campaign, the N. J. Progressive Party declared in their lively, work-packed state convention held here last Saturday where 113 delegates with 24 observers—

—Pledged to reach 40,000 Jerseyans with postcards urging President Truman to order an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

—Nominated Mrs. Katherine Van Orden for the U. S. Senate, as their spokesman against "the bankrupt policy of both old parties . . . the only opportunity Jersey citizens have of not wasting their vote."

—Planned to press for rent control in Plainfield, Maplewood and other cities which have not yet voted to keep rent control before the Sept. 30 deadline.

—Organized to overflow Newark's Mosque Theatre on Friday evening, Oct. 10, for their "Election Rally for Peace." The evening will feature world-famous artist Paul Robeson, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, PP candidates for President and Vice President and Corliss Lamont, New York candidate for Senate.

AN EVENING RALLY, which filled the Hotel Hildebrecht's ballroom, cheered Vito Marcantonio's slashing analysis of speeches by Gov. Stevenson, who, he said, "is not the lesser evil—just the other evil." In his first Trenton appearance, Marcantonio said that Eisenhower's war plans are self-exposed but that Stevenson is "the man with the glib tongue and the crooked intellect."

He ripped apart Stevenson double-talk on peace, civil rights, anti-lynch and anti-polltax laws, and the Tideland Oil issue, exposing maneuvers which were intended "to tell the Big Money boys, don't worry, I'm safe—I'm not promising a thing."

MRS. VAN ORDEN'S concise, pointed acceptance speech also tacked the "lesser evil" myth. She revealed the stand of her opponents, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (Rep.), "our second Senator from Formosa," and Archibald Alexander (Dem.) "on leave from the War Department" on the issue of ending the Korean war, "which must be the touchstone by which all candidates must be judged in 1952."

Mrs. Jessie S. Campbell, chairwoman of the Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office, spoke warmly of the candidacy of Mrs. Bass. A dramatic act was presented by Broadway stars Howard DaSilva and Morris Carnovsky. Invocation was by Rev. Edward MacGowan, Epworth Methodists Church, Bronx.

EARLIER, delegates gave vivid accounts of local struggles to keep rent control. They spoke of hundreds jamming into city hall, of thousands of petitions signed by angry tenants who welcomed the Progressives' leadership.

The convention adopted a broad platform, based on peace, demanding laws to insure Negro and minority rights, restore civil liberties, and to protect labor, small farmers, and the people's living standards.

They called for a federal probe of police violence against the Negro people in New Jersey, citing the Trenton Six and Kelly frame-ups as "open murder . . . official lawlessness."

They demanded an anti-trust investigation by the Justice Department of the large milk companies, charging an illegal conspiracy to keep Jersey milk prices artificially high.

Unions Call Repeal Parley On Smith Act

NEWARK.

LOCAL UNIONS in New Jersey, of all affiliations, have received a call to a conference to repeal the Smith Act to be held on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1952 at 1 p.m. in the Manhattan Room of the Continental Ballroom, 984 Broad St., Newark.

The invitations were extended by Albert Laderman, president of Newark Local 1782, Carpenters, AFL, and Theodore Saipie, legislative director, District Council 6, UPW-CIO, "on behalf of the local union officers from 115 locals of 37 different internationals."

The purpose of the conference on the Smith Act is "to meet the challenge to labor and to safeguard our rights, liberties and living standards."



MRS. KATHERINE VAN ORDEN



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS

Mrs. Bass Speaks at 2 Jersey Churches

ELIZABETH

MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS,

Progressive Party candidate for Vice President, was guest speaker at two Jersey churches, addressed a Vaux Hall rally held by the Union County chapter of Independent Voters for Charlotta Bass, and was honored at a tea and re-

ception in Plainfield, in her first full day in Jersey last Sunday.

She spoke before Rev. Hampton Green's congregation at New Zion Baptist Church in Elizabeth in the morning, at evening Vesper Services at the Congregational Methodist Church in Plainfield, as guest of Rev. G. E. Lattimore.

COLLIS ENGLISH File Appeal for Trenton Victim

TRENTON

AS PROSECUTOR Mario Volpe filed his latest brief opposing the appeal to free the Trenton Two, one of the two frame-up victims, Collis English, suffered another heart attack in state prison.

Reported slightly improved, English is still under oxygen and in the prison hospital's "critical" ward. English who contracted heart disease and malaria while in the navy in World War II, was jailed for life with Ralph Cooper in the "compromise" verdict that freed the rest the Trenton Six in their second trial.

Mrs. Emma English, who was told her son needs a delicate operation on his heart if he is to survive the repeated attacks, is appealing to State Commissioner Sanford Bates to allow the operation quickly.

Further attacks, heart specialists told her, may be fatal.

Meanwhile in Newark, charges were dropped against John MacKenzie, one of the Trenton Six who was acquitted, after faulty identification caused his arrest last week on an assault charge.

Volpe's office, announced MacKenzie's arrest in a page one splash in the Trenton papers, in an apparently desperate attempt to smear the Trenton Six as the appeal goes to the N. J. Supreme Court. When the charges were dropped, of course, Volpe's aides were silent.

HUMAN CHAIN OF 1,000 PROTESTS DEATH PLANES

TETERBORO.

MORE THAN 1,000 bitter, determined people from the nearby town of Moonachie marched on Teterboro airport at midnight last Monday, formed a human chain across the runway and stopped a scheduled plane from taking off over their homes.

The mass demonstration was the climax of a chain of developments touched off by last week's pupil boycott of School 2 which is directly in the path of the low-flying planes out of Teterboro Air Terminal.

Forced to act by the outraged residents, Moonachie officials called a meeting for last Monday night in the Moonachie Firehouse. The hall was packed to overflowing. John Wiley, deputy aviation director of the Port Authority,

scheduled to attend, did not show up. A Port Authority spokesman said Wiley had been "threatened."

COUNCIL PRESIDENT Ernest Rettino said he had told an airport executive that Moonachie officials could not guarantee control of the crowd, and had suggested that Port Authority police come in to assist the local police.

Feelings ran high at the mass meeting. Someone proposed a human chain across the runway, and the entire crowd headed for the airport. Police from three

towns, Bergen County, Teterboro and Moonachie, were rushed to the field to keep the crowds from the planes.

It was after 11 o'clock by now. A plane was scheduled to take off at 11:30. But airport officials decided it was wiser to postpone the flight.

THE MASS MEETING continued at the airport, with speakers using the terminal's public address system.

One of the speakers was Mrs. Joseph Rizzo, an English war bride, who graphically described how the roar of the low-flying planes brings back the horrible memories of war to her daughter, who was born and raised in England during the blitz.

"Four years of such living should be enough in anyone's life," she said, as the huge crowd shouted (Continued on Page 8)

Steuben Society Raps Both Old Parties

ATLANTIC CITY

THE STEUBEN SOCIETY of America, influential organization of German-Americans, refused to endorse either Eisenhower or Stevenson for President because they both show "evident submission to self-seeking interests, and cannot clean up 'corruption and moral decay in high quarters.'"

Winding up their annual convention here, under the chairmanship of Albert H. Bosch of New York, the 500 delegates adopted this resolution:

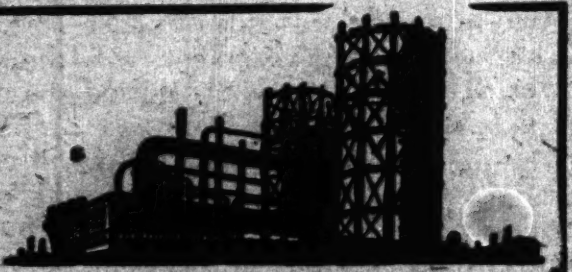
"Both parties have nominated presidential candidates, who by background, recent activities and their evident submission to established self-seeking interests, have demonstrated that that are not pre-destined to lead the American people out of the wilderness of indecision, inner strife, corruption and moral decay in high quarters."

Push for Completion of Jersey Worker Sub Campaign

Readers of the New Jersey edition of The Worker participating in the current effort to boost state circulation by 350 by the end of September, report a total of 115 subscriptions to date, one-third of

the goal. Mrs. Bertha Bloksberg, chairman of the Freedom of the Press Association of New Jersey, has called for an all-out canvass the weekend of Sept. 27-28 to assure completion of the drive by Oct. 1.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



WRIGHT WORKERS NOT CONSULTED

Workers in Wright Aeronautical, members of Local 669, CIO Auto Workers, have been wondering what demands their negotiating committee was raising and why the local membership was not consulted. They got their first information last week in the newspapers when union officials and company representatives announced they had reached agreement on a new contract. The wage clause called for five cents an hour increase for production workers, \$2 a week more for office workers. The pension plan, company financed, provides maximum benefits of \$50 a month, voluntary retirement at age 65, compulsory at 68. The agreement still has to be approved by the workers.

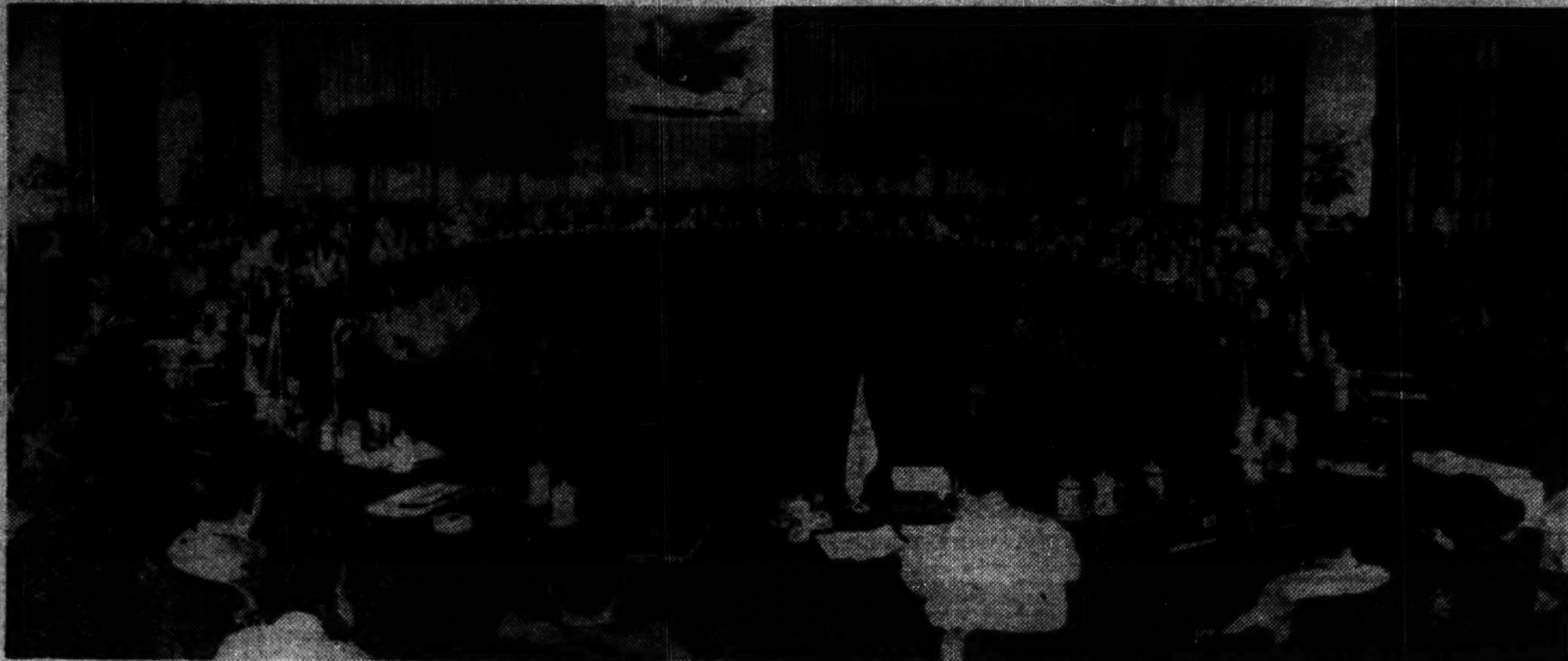
cal 201, CIO United Auto Workers okayed by the members.

VOTE STRIKE

A membership meeting of Local 201, CIO United Auto Workers, representing 850 members in the Teterboro, Hackensack and Orange plants of Air Associates, Inc., voted 434 to 22 to authorize a strike when their contract terminates Oct. 1. Their demands include wage boost, improved seniority and grievance procedure and other fringe issues.

RAPS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RULES

State CIO president Carl Holderman charged unemployment compensation director Harold Hoffman with refusal to carry out his duties. (Continued on Page 8)



PLANNING ASIA-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE—Delegates from Asia and the United States as well as countries bordering on the Pacific are shown in Peking, China, as they planned a Peace

Conference of Asia and Pacific Regions. The 47 delegates from 20 countries urged the people "to unite, strengthen and extend the movement for safeguarding peace."

Delegates Throughout World Picked for Peking Peace Meet

DELEGATES to the Asian Peace Conference, which will open Sept. 25 in Peking, are being elected at peace meetings throughout the world, it was reported by the sponsoring committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference. Among the reports of such meetings are the following:

INDIA: Three thousand persons attended the opening session of the Bombay Peace Conference Aug. 29.

Seth Govindlal Shival, former president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, declared that two world wars had not brought peace to the world and that now efforts

must be made to stop all wars and establish peace.

K. A. Abbas, journalist and film director, declared that peace was an urgent necessity for Asian peoples and that the cessation of war on Asian soil must be demanded by the Asian government.

The conference adopted resolutions demanding a five-power peace pact, immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea by the conclusion of an armistice respecting international laws and customs, and condemning the predatory imperialist wars in Viet Nam and Malaya. It urged banning the use of India's resources, ports and airdromes for the conduct of repressive wars, and demanded free trade and cultural relations with all countries.

AUSTRALIA: Despite Prime Minister Menzies' determination to prevent attendance at the Peking meeting, Australian peace forces declare their delegates will participate, although their passports have been withdrawn. Preparations for participation have been supported throughout the country by broad sections of the people. Prominent religious leaders, including the Archbishop of Melbourne, have endorsed the conference.

JAPAN: More than 40 delegates and several score observers will attend the conference, following country-wide meetings in which Japanese trade union, cultural and religious leaders denounced the San Francisco treaty and the continued American occupation of Japan, called for a stop to the use of Japan as an arsenal and airbase for the U. S. attacks on Korea, and demanded free trade between Japan and People's China and the Soviet Union.

PAKISTAN: A Northwest Frontier Province Peace Committee will send a 10-man delegation to the conference. In addition, delegates will also represent the West Punjab and Lahore districts.

NEW ZEALAND: A delegation including Allan Monteith, secretary of the New Zealand Peace Council, will stress the importance of a cease-fire in Korea and friendly relations with People's China as the essential conditions for real

security in New Zealand and Australia.

LATIN AMERICA: Chile, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia and Nicaragua will have delegates, and other countries in this region are also expected to be represented. Main theme of meetings in these countries has been insistence on a five power pact of peace and opposition to so-called "defense" agreement with the United States. In Chile last month, peace forces announced that 700,000 signatures to the Five-Power Pact petition had been obtained.

Other countries to be represented include Thailand, Ceylon, Malaya, Philippines, Viet Nam, Mongolian People's Republic, the Soviet Union and, of course, People's China.



Millions Face Rent Hike Oct. 1

WASHINGTON.

FOR SEVERAL MILLION tenants Oct. 1 will see the end of rent control and the beginning of a new and faster rise in rents.

Under the rent control law adopted by Congress early last summer, except for designated "defense areas," federal rent control will be continued only in those communities where the local government formally requests it of the Rent Stabilization Agency before midnight Sept. 30.

There are 2,400 incorporated communities under federal rent regulations. On Sept. 12 only 740 had sent to RSA resolutions asking for continued rent control.

Since then a few large communities have acted, including Baltimore where labor and consumer groups compelled the city government to adopt a resolution over protests of real estate interests. Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis have also adopted resolutions.

Large cities which have not yet taken steps, despite the imminence of the deadline, are Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus and San Francisco. In these cities, however, labor and consumer organizations are pressing vigorously for action.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently revealed that where rent controls have been lifted rents have risen drastically and have been most pronounced in houses and apartments renting for \$30 a month or less. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, which was decontrolled in May, 1950, rents on \$30-a-month units rose 86 percent and all Birmingham rents rose 50 percent. The average hike for all decontrolled units in the country has been 23 percent compared with an 8 percent rise for houses under rent control.

NEW YORK'S PEACE MEET ON SEPT. 25

A peace meeting in New York on Sept. 25, to coincide with the opening in Peking of the Asian Peace Conference, will be held at the New York City Casino, 135 West 55th St., it was stressed this week by Mrs. Mary Russak, secretary of the Sponsoring Committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference.

Armaments Bringing Slump to West Europe

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Washington-inspired war drive has produced a slow-down in the rate of industrial expansion in Western Europe, while industry in the People's Democracies has "expanded rapidly," according to a report made today by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

The report estimated the rise in the People's Democracies at an average 20 percent over the same period last year, and said each of these countries is continuing its rapid rate of expansion.

The UN economists declared the workers of the German Democratic Republic had gained an increase in real wages brought about by decreases in retail prices.

But in Western Europe as a whole, the report said, industrial employment and production stagnate or fell—even after allowing for normal seasonal declines—in all the big western countries except France, where there was an upward swing caused by the anticipation of increased spending for armaments.

Exports also "marked time" in Western Europe, with durable goods the worst hit and textile sales continuing to suffer. Consumption continued to drop.

The report indicated that United States and Canadian trusts were the beneficiaries of the reverses suffered by the Western European

countries. The United States and Canada were supplying a higher proportion of Europe's imports than they did during the pre-Korean war period, but was sending a smaller proportion of its exports to the dollar area than in 1950.

The UN economists noted that U. S. expenditures in Europe were \$100,000,000 higher than a year ago, but blamed the U. S. for partially contributing to the deteriorating dollar position of Europe by its reduction of purchases from Europe and especially its reduction of raw material purchases from the sterling area.

(Editor's Note: News service abstracts of the UN report do not elaborate the three principal causes of the deteriorating situation in West Europe—the arms program of the NATO, the ban on East-West trade, and the monopolistic policies of Wall Street which Washington has imposed on the West European countries. However, the operation of these causes is implied in the news reports.)

Judge Rules for Prosecution On Key Issue in '15' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Edward J. Dimock dealt a hard blow to the defense position in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists when he ruled this week there was sufficient evidence of a "conspiracy" to negate the major argument by defense attorney John T. McTernan to strike from the record testimony of the 10 government witnesses.

The judge said he found "sufficient prima facie evidence of control by people who constitute the national board" (of the Communist Party) to permit introduction of the testimony and exhibits in question.

He ruled, in addition, that one defendant was "sufficiently connected with the controlling body" (the 11 national Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act in 1949) to admit against that defendant testimony of FBI spies purporting to quote party officials not on trial and not named in the indictment as co-conspirators.

McTernan asked the judge if he was referring to defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the party's national committee. The judge asked: "Did I refer to Miss Flynn?"

"I don't see how such evidence can be connected with any defendants other than Miss Flynn," McTernan replied.

Judge Dimock, still declining to name the defendant referred to, said it was his belief the question of connection of the testimony with individual defendants would

come up during the course of argument on motions to dismiss the case of those individuals.

The court's ruling narrowed to a minimum the area of argument permitted defense counsel on the motion to strike thousands of pages of testimony of government witnesses. It almost completely buried the defense motion.

The defense won one point during the argument when the judge ruled out the testimony of FBI informer John Lautner concerning his alleged activities from 1932 to 1936 as a Yorkville party organizer.

The judge refused to strike testimony dealing with alleged statements and activities of the defendants prior to 1945, when the government claims the alleged conspiracy began. The judge said he would allow this testimony to be considered by the jury as showing the "intent" of the defendants named.

Judge Dimock's ruling closely paralleled the appeals court ruling, written by Judge Learned Hand, upholding the conviction in the 1949 Smith Act case. In substance, it branded as "co-conspirators" all Communist Party officers down to the lowest branch levels who served under the leadership of the 11 convicted national board leaders.

violated national board leaders.

Therefore, according to the ruling, alleged statements of these officers or of persons the prosecution calls "Communist initiates," allegedly made in the presence of any of the defendants, can be used as evidence of their involvement in the "conspiracy."

Judge Dimock's decision came after McTernan, at the judge's behest reviewed evidence in both the current Smith Act trial and the 1949 trial of the 11.

"The record of this trial shows no concerted action by any of the 11 national leaders with which to connect the 15 defendants," McTernan argued. "We have here a picture of a democratic organization (the Communist Party) electing its officers and committees and not (as charged in the Dennis case) a national board that maintained complete dictatorial control."

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks argued that evidence that the Communist Party operated under the principle of democratic centralism was sufficient to show "dictatorial control" by the national board.

McTernan replied: "There is no proof democratic centralism constituted such rigid control as the prosecution charges, a control making all lower personnel responsible for alleged actions and statements of top leaders."

He argued the rule of the Dennis case should not apply in the current case but Judge Dimock

SEE FARE-HIKE SCHEME IN IMPY'S NEW TRANSIT GROUP

Fare increase speculation simmered anew at City Hall this week following Mayor Impellitteri's appointment of three city officials to the newly-created Transit Advisory Commission.

They were chairman, Edward C. Maguire, of the Board of Water Supply; Dennis M. Hurley, Corporation Counsel; and Daniel Kornblum, director of the City Division of Labor Relations.

The gouge scheme was dropped when public indignation swept the Legislature after revelations that an Authority would probably raise the fare to 21 cents a subway ride. Since then, however, Impellitteri has been insisting on an "advisory" commission for transit with powers to recommend change in rates, hours, working conditions and public policy on the transit system. Most experienced City Hall observers see in this Commission a thin camou-

flage for the inevitable Authority which is expected to be part of the mayor's fiscal suggestions to the 1953 Legislature.

The American Labor Party quickly attacked such a commission. Vito Marcantonio, state Chairman, called it a "device to increase the fare to 15 cents" and named the Commerce and Industry Assn. and the New York Board of Trade as the prime movers to "dress up the fare steal in the seemingly respectable disguise" of a Transit Commission.

Marcantonio pledged the ALP's continued fight "against any attempt, in any form, to mulct New Yorkers out of millions of dollars in another fare hike" and called on Mayor Impellitteri to halt his "private poison-package huddles" with Lt. Gov. Frank Moore on city-state finances. The ALP leader demanded that these discussions be turned into open public hearings.

AFL Parley

(Continued from Page 3)
report is Nehru, premier of India. The AFL officialdom goes even beyond the expressed Truman position in its pro-war stand.

THE ISSUE of labor unity, which the Council's report did not even touch upon, came into the convention with dramatic force on its opening day Monday. It was precipitated by William Green's opening speech attack on Lewis as a "disrupter" and "divider" of labor and a renewal of his annual "come back to the house of labor" plea addressed to unions outside the AFL.

Several hours later came a wire from John L. Lewis whose policy committee was then preparing for a strike in a Washington meeting, suggesting to the convention that its authorize an immediate conference to which "all" unions of the country "having contracts with industry" should be invited; that all unions should be admitted to the AFL as they are, with jurisdictional and other adjustments to be considered later through the machinery provided. Lewis expressed his belief that unions with millions of workers would respond and that the reunification could take effect by Oct. 15, in time to make labor's united strength felt in the present election.

THE WIRE, said William Green, would be put before a meeting of the AFL's executive council of 15

men, sometime during the convention. While the Lewis proposal stirred great interest in lower ranks of the labor movement everywhere, it appeared to be getting a cold reception in top AFL ranks. The leaders apparently meant the "come-home" appeal to be merely an attack on Lewis, a formal plea to make the Federation leaders seem like lovers of unity. But they didn't expect it to be taken seriously.

One of the first organizations to give a favorable response to Lewis' appeal was the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers which was holding its convention in Cleveland. A statement of support to Lewis' proposal by UE president Albert J. Fitzgerald was greeted with prolonged applause by the union's delegates.

There was no comment from Philip Murray at this writing.

The AFL convention is scheduled to wind up Tuesday.

Credit Buying Debt Mounts by Billion

CHICAGO (FP).—U. S. consumers in the past six months have gone nearly a billion dollars further into debts to dealers who sell goods on the installment plan.

At the end of 1951 buyers, including mainly low-income families who do most of the installment buying, owed a total of 13½ billion to installment creditors. By the middle of 1952 the total had ballooned to 14½ billion, more than twice the size of the federal budget during the depression.

PENNA. COURT DENIES NELSON RIGHT TO BAIL

PITTSBURGH

STEVE NELSON's right to bail, pending appeal, has just been denied by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. No hearing was held by the court. Nelson is serving a 20-year sentence under the State "sedition" act in the brutal Allegheny County Workhouse at Blairton, Pa., where a previous "sedition" trial prisoner died from bad treatment.

The State Supreme Court has not yet passed on Steve's appeal from his conviction.

Delegation Monday

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, announced this week that people from mid-western and eastern cities will converge on Pittsburgh Monday to protest the treatment of Steve Nelson and other victims of governmental terror there. Nelson, Communist and working class leader, has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment under the anti-labor Pennsylvania state sedition law. He also faces trial under the Smith Act.

Hearings on the Smith Act trial of Nelson and five other defendants are scheduled to begin Monday before Federal Judge Alvah Stewart. Legal arguments of the defense will be based upon the discriminatory and unconstitutional methods under which the indicting grand jury was selected in the Smith Act cases. Questions of double jeopardy for those convicted under the state sedition law will also be argued. Separation of the case of Andrew Onda because of a serious heart condition will be sought.

The delegations, Patterson said, in addition to witnessing the Smith Act legal argument, is expected to call upon District Attorney James Malone to demand bail be set for Nelson and to urge U. S. Attorney Edward Bayle to dismiss the Smith Act cases.

The delegation will gather in the courtroom of Judge Stewart, 8th floor, U. S. Postoffice Building, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

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AMERICAN JAILED FOR LIFE in Philippines. William J. Pomeroy, is shown with his Philippine wife, Celia Mariano Pomeroy, as they left Camp Murphy to begin serving life sentences in National Penitentiary at Manila. Pomeroy, who remained to fight for Philippine freedom after the war, was sentenced in June.

B'KLYN TENANTS RIP MOSES, URGE LOW-RENT HOUSING

Demanding publicity subsidized housing for low-income families, instead of \$16 a room projects, the executive board of the Upper Williamsburg Tenants, Welfare and Consumers Council went on record as opposed to the recent proposal of Commissioner Robert Moses for non-subsidized "slum clearance." The action took place at the headquarters of the recently organized Council, 981-A Myrtle Ave. Copies of a letter of protest to Mayor Impellitteri and to the City Planning Commission, were released to the press by Mrs. Bertha Moses, chairman of the Executive Board.

"There is no doubt," the letter states, "that the rat-infested, tuberculosis breeding firetraps of Williamsburg and Bedford-Stuyvesant must come down! The landlords and the Building and Housing Department have allowed our community to become a blighted slum. In our many years of fighting for repairs, it is only after the Grand Jury investigation on housing started two months ago here in Brooklyn that we finally have begun to get some violations removed. Coming at a time when we are pressing landlords to clean up our buildings once and for all, Mr. Moses' proposal can only serve to give these property owners an out to refuse to proceed with major repairs. . . .

"In our community there are vacant lots which could be used as sites for a series of small projects

for low-income tenants. These could be built relatively quickly, with families remaining where they are during the building stage, thus eliminating the need for relocation. Many perfectly habitable or easily renovated buildings could be saved.

"We do not deny the need for moderate rent projects, but inasmuch as the recent appropriations for low-rent projects have been so puny, we are forced to brand the Moses plan as an evasion of responsibility to those who are in the gravest plight—the thousands of low-paid families, mainly Puerto Rican and Negro, who are trapped in the notorious slum-dwellings of New York City."

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MILL END IMPORTS

Traffic Light Could Have Saved Newark Child

NEWARK. TWO-YEAR-OLD Leslie Tyler is dead.

He stepped off the curb in front of his house at 75 William St., in Newark's jimmie ghetto, and was crushed by a car.

But his grieving family, and their hundreds of friends and neighbors who are flocking to the tiny second-floor Tyler apartment, don't blame the driver.

Bitterly, they tell you that for months, they have pleaded for a traffic light to be installed at the crossing of William and Plane, two heavily travelled one-way streets.

LAST JULY Hosea McDonald, one of the Tylers' neighbors with two children of his own, wrote Commissioner Keenan to ask for the light.

"Mr. Keenan wrote back that his men would investigate," he said with quiet bitterness. "But that's the last I heard about it."

In the grief-stricken Tyler home, the baby's father asks, "Why do we have to wait for things like this to happen before anything is done?"

He told how drivers, once past the light at Washington St., zoom up the steep hill to make the light five blocks away, at Hill St.

"If only we had a light at Plane St., the cars would slow down and our kids would have some protection."

"We've got no playgrounds or parks around here—our kids have to play on the sidewalks and in the streets."

A FEW DOORS DOWN at 79 William, Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings,

Human Chain

(Continued from Page 1) demands that the outrage be remedied.

At 12:05 a.m. police chief Bohlander of Teterboro, fearful of the residents' militant mood, ordered the public address system shut off. The crowd departed soon after, determined to continue the fight the next day.

IN A MEETING with Moonachie officials, Port Authority Commissioner John Borg, publisher of the Bergen Evening Record, claimed "it is not in the province" of the Authority to close the airstrip, as the Moonachie residents demanded.

Angry Moonachie parents pointed out later that after three fatal crashes, it was the Port Authority, and no one else, that shut down Newark airport. "What are they waiting for?" one father demanded bitterly.

The next day Borg's paper sneered at the concern of the Moonachie parents for their children's lives as "bordering on hysteria."

"It is the same kind of fear," his lead editorial said, "that impelled the Mayor of Elizabeth to warn the Governor of New Jersey that he would not be responsible for Mr. Driscoll's safety if he were to appear that night at the scene of the last Elizabeth plane crash."

WHILE the Port Authority claimed it could do nothing for the residents whose homes were directly in the path of the zooming planes, it was busy granting 50 percent rental rebates to Eastern Airlines, Trans World, United and other airlines whose operations were reduced at Newark airport.

Meanwhile in Kearney, midway between Teterboro and Newark airports, angry citizens pressed the Town Council to "put teeth" into a local ordinance that bars low flying.

And in Carteret, death brushed close as a crippled airline, heading for Newark Airport, narrowly missed crowds residential areas, and managed to crash-land in a field. No one was hurt this time.

mother of four young children, said, "We never know if our kids will be next."

But from the angry mood on William St., it sounds as though the neighborhood isn't going to wait for Commissioner Keenan's light.

"We have accidents here every day," said Odell Portee, father of two, who lives in the same building as the Tylers. "And they're going to keep happening until something is done."

"The mothers will even block William Street with their baby carriages if they have to," he said.

SHOP TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

out the legislative mandate to waive the requirement of an "active search for work" in areas where jobs were relatively hard to get, where labor supply exceeded labor requirements and where lack of available suitable jobs made such search meaningless. Holderman listed Newark, Paterson, Trenton and Atlantic City as such areas. He estimated that in the year ending July 1, 1952, 20,000 unemployed workers were declared "ineligible" for benefits because they couldn't meet the "unreliable, unjust and discriminatory" requirement.

WAGES KEY DEMAND AT SINGER'S

"Union Review," monthly paper of the "Minute Men and Women" of Local 461, IUE-CIO, at Singer plant in Elizabeth, this month features an article headed "Wages Key In Negotiations." While approving the negotiations committee's set of demands, the paper goes on to say, "We wish, however, to caution Singer workers to remember, and to see that the union leadership remembers, that WAGES are the key demand in our struggle for better living conditions."

The editors also present a chart showing how net take-home pay for many Singer workers "has dropped substantially since last year as a result of cuts in hours and downgradings."

Another article commends the demand for eliminating the differential in the Singer insurance program between men and women. "But," it continues, "it is evident that the special job problems of women (one-third the total of Singer workers) are not being considered" and proposes a program of section meetings to take up such questions with the women workers.

A STEEL BOSS' PREDICTION

Legislation "to curb the power of labor" will be enacted at the next session of Congress was predicted by Thomas F. Patton, vice-president of Republic Steel, at the convention of the National Petroleum Association in Atlantic City last week.

500 SIGN CEASE-FIRE CARDS 1st DAY OF JERSEY PP DRIVE

NEWARK, N. J. New Jersey Progressive Party's peace postcard campaign for a prompt end to the Korean war netted 500 signatures by the end of the drive's first day, party spokesmen revealed here today. The stress in the campaign is door-to-door visiting, it was explained.

But a number of experiences in such crowded areas has proved that people are ready to sign for peace. For instance, four distributors of the peace cards, strolling among the people on Atlantic City's boardwalk, got 30 signatures

in only a half hour. In Nutley, N. J., one canvasser had this experience. Responding to the door-bell, the lady of the house exclaimed: "Oh, are you from the Progressive Party? Please come in!" She explained: "I saw your release (announcing the postcard drive) in the Newark News and I said to my sister-in-law, it's about time somebody is doing something." She added: "I was hoping you'd come to my block." She readily signed the plea for a Korean cease-fire now, and took additional cards for neighbors and friends.

Braving the rain storm Monday night, more than 400 resolute citizens again packed the Council chambers in response to thousands of leaflets issued by the Progressive Party and the Plainfield Labor Committee, plus a big ad in the Courier-News sponsored by both CIO and AFL central bodies and a long list of local unions.

The Council droned through a pile of routine business, hoping the crowd would leave. Finally Council Tozzi arose, explained that if he introduced his resolution to approve extension of controls at that meeting that the seven die-hard majority would defeat it and it could not come up again. He then moved, on behalf of himself and Councilman Snyder and O'Brien, for a special meeting on September 29. This maneuver would give the people of Plainfield more time to fight. The faces of the opponents fell, but they had no alternative but to agree.

WILLIAM A. YOUNG, president of Local 435 IUE-CIO, then challenged a proposal for "local rent control."

"Plainfield's Common Council has no right under any existing law to set up a Local Rent Control Board," he said, "and any gesture at this time to do so is nothing but a subterfuge to lull the people into a false sense of security. It is nothing but a stalling device."

Faced with a barrage of proponents who wish to speak, the Council cut off discussion and adjourned.

Last week the Plainfield Labor Committee for the Extension of Rent Control was set up with Young as chairman, and including Tris Coffin of Local 343, UAW-CIO, Raymond Oleski of Local 478 Teamsters, AFL, Harry Posner of Local 149, AFL and Arthur Ferrell of the Telephone Workers, (ind.) Other unions quickly joined, including Lodge 167, IAM-AFL, Local B-1041, IBEW-AFL, Local 1009, Communication Workers of America, AFL, and Local 680 Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs, AFL.

FORMATION of the committee "was a long step forward in getting major labor organizations together on a permanent basis," said Chairman Young. He urged setting up "a permanent labor committee, composed of all factions of organized labor in the Plainfield area, to take appropriate action whenever the need arose to meet problems of mutual interest."

The new group promptly or-

United Labor Leads Plainfield Rent Fight

PLAINFIELD.

A POWERFUL, constantly widening united front of labor, community organizations, churches, tenants and other angry residents this week stepped up their many-sided battle to force an arrogant majority of the Common Council to extend federal rent control here.

ganzed a public rally last Friday at the Park Hotel, inviting representatives of all veteran, fraternal, religious and citizen's groups to attend, and distribute thousands of leaflets to apartment houses, in neighborhoods and at factory gates.

An impressive list of labor leaders strongly attacked the Common Council and urged the audience to fight for federal controls. Among the speakers were Hugh Caldwell, of Plainfield, president of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council, Victor D. Leonardis, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO, Philip J. Reiss, president of the Central Labor Union, AFL, John F. Frenkiewicz, president of the Union County CIO Council, James Siegrist, secretary-treasurer, Local 6, Telephone Workers, ind., and Tris Coffin, PAC chairman, Local 343 UAW-CIO.

Representatives of the Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, Progressive Party and other individuals also spoke at the meeting, a resolution was adopted which demanded the Common Council pass extension of controls, but also asked the Office of Rent Stabilization

and the Office of Defense Mobilization to declare Union County a "critical area," which would continue controls automatically.

THE RENT BATTLE of recent weeks brought into existence the Plainfield Citizens Committee for Rent Control, whose delegation last week appeared before a private session of the Common Council, urged extension of federal controls and opposed sham local "control," proposed as a "stop-gap," by Council members.

The Coordinating Committee for Low Rent Housing, formed two years ago, and which represents 35 organizations joined the demand for extension of controls, followed a special meeting last week. The Plainfield Teachers Association also came out in favor.

The Progressive Party distributed another 5,000 leaflets last week-end, has won supporters with its energetic initiative in the Plainfield battle. Other organizations prominent in this fight include the veterans of Foreign Wars, the Jewish War Veterans, NAACP, Elks, National Jewish Womens Council and a number of Negro churches.

COMMUNISTS ISSUE CALL FOR PRICE CONTROL VOLUNTEERS

THE FORMING of local volunteer "Citizens to Guard Price Control" groups, to report and prosecute price control violators, was urged today by the Communist Party of Mercer County.

In a program to protect living standards released by Bert Salwen, Communist Candidate for Freeholder, the party asked local government bodies to form such groups to meet the threat caused by last week's reduction of the Trenton price control enforcement staff from over 70 workers to six.

THE STATEMENT said: "Last week's announcement by the OPA, that the Trenton price control enforcement staff, that once numbered over 70, has been cut to six and will soon be reduced to two, is a shocking reminder of how the Republican - Democratic war program has cut into the living standards of the American people."

"While prices are allowed to go unchecked, big-business profits soar to unheard-of heights, wages are frozen and the burden of taxation rests ever more heavily on the worker, small business man and salaried employees."

"The senseless Korean adventure and the frenzied preparations for a bigger war have led to dislocation of our economy, speed-up in industry and growing depression in the consumer-goods industry."

"The Communist Party of Mercer County calls on our local governmental bodies to act now to protect the living standards of the people of our county. We ask city, borough and township governments and the County Board of Freeholders to take the following concrete actions:

FORMATION OF volunteer "Citizens to Guard Price Control" groups, made up of patriotic citizens, particularly the women who must make the pay checks stretch, to report and prosecute price violations.

Extending rent controls in all areas that have not yet voted it under the Rent Control law, he-

fore the Sept. 30 deadline. (This includes Princeton Township and the Borough of Hightstown).

Calling on Congress and the President to enact real price and rent control laws, rolling back prices to January, 1950 to end the wage freeze, and to order an immediate cease-fire in Korea so that we can return to an economy of peace.

"The Communist Party pledges to fight for this program for the living standards of the people of Mercer County."

In proposing citizens' action to protect price control, the Communist Party recalled that Mercer County has a proud history of citizens' voluntary action to keep prices down. In 1945, action by Trenton housewives resulted in the first jail sentence for a profiteer anywhere in the country under the Roosevelt Administration OPA.

Farm Labor—Italy and Jersey

NEWARK.

READERS shuddered in horror at the story under the picture of the sad-faced little boy that appeared in the local papers last week. "Luigi Esposito waits to be sold to a farmer at annual child labor market at Benevento, Italy," it read. "It's a form of hiring farm labor," was the explanation. One of the "benefits" of the Marshall Plan.

On the next page there was another item. This time, there was no A.P. photo to focus attention.

Walter Giles, a farm laborer in a day-haul crew, was killed by a truck in a Pemberton, N. J. farm.

Walter Giles was six years old. Working with him at the time of the accident were his sister, 12, and a 10-year-old playmate.

When CIO presidential Carl Holderman blamed officials for the child's death, and protested shocking violations of the child labor laws, he got this answer from Jack Hurley, of the New York wages and hours division: "It's out of federal jurisdiction... because school was not in session at the time."

1,200 Ask Korea Cease-Fire Now

Hallinan Raps 'Lesser Evil'

PHILADELPHIA.—Twelve hundred men and women addressed individual appeals to President Truman to end the Korean shooting now at a Progressive Party election rally in Town Hall here last Saturday night.

In addition, they took 5,000 more postcard peace appeals and pledged to get them signed and returned within ten days.

These, together with a further 5,000 truce cards that it is planned to get signed during the same period, will be presented in person to Truman as the start of a whirlwind "peace-now" drive throughout the state during the election campaign.

THE POST CARDS, part of a national campaign with a goal of 500,000 in the next few weeks, ask the President: "Can't we stop the shooting now, continue and finish the negotiations, and end the war in Korea without any more deaths?"

Meanwhile, other Philadelphia groups launched a "peace referendum" ballot along similar lines. These are part of a national drive to obtain several million votes for a Korean cease-fire to be presented to all candidates before the election.

VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party presidential candidate, brought last Saturday's rally to its feet in a standing ovation as he exposed the "lesser evil" theory about Stevenson and Eisenhower, and declared the world's hopes for peace are on the development of a liberal movement in the United States' elections.

Declaring that the people have never lost, and never will lose, he spelled out the votes he said the Progressive Party's peace program must get to win the election.

If we get 500,000 votes, Hallinan said, we lose the election. If



VINCENT HALLINAN

we get a million votes, we win, and if we get two million votes, we score a great victory. Anything above that, he declared, will be a road block to either of the major party's war plans.

THE RALLY heard David Widamen Progressive Party Philadelphia candidate for Congress, in a stirring plea for Negro representation. He emphasized that he is the only Negro named for Congress in the state. Another local candidate, Catherine Hanrahan, a housewife and mother of 3 children, running for state legislature from South Philadelphia, stressed the effect of war prices, and quoted a neighbor:

"Let those flying saucers tear around all they want to, as long as they stay out of my husband's pocketbook."

Other speakers included Mrs. Alice Liveright, Zal Garfield, and Henry Beitscher.

500 DEMONSTRATE AT WSB FOR DELAYED WAGE BOOSTS

PHILADELPHIA.—The effects of the war economy on the living standards of the workers throughout Pennsylvania are provoking wide mass actions involving AFL, CIO and independent unions in all industries.

The first mass demonstration here protesting the unpopular wage freeze was held at the Wage Stabilization Board at Penn Square in Philadelphia on Sept. 9. Five hundred tool and die workers from twelve shops of Local 155, United Electrical Workers (independent), left their jobs at noon and demonstrated for wage increases at the WSB.

THE SAME WEEK 26,000 soft coal miners in Western Pennsylvania staged a one-day protest demonstration against working conditions. The demonstration was seen as a weapon in strengthening the fight of the miners for a stronger contract.

The seething unrest among workers can also be seen by a stoppage at the Steelton plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co. protesting work schedules. This is a plant in basic steel, and is only one of the many actions in basic steel.

Six hundred building trades workers at the Army Letterkenny ordnance works near Chambersburg halted production on two army projects, notwithstanding the so-called "National Emergency."

OTHER AFL STRIKES included 1,600 striking machinists at the Yale and Towne plant in Philadelphia, and over 1,000 service and maintenance workers at Penn State, in State College, Pa. Six hundred fifty-six AFL workers are also on strike at the Continental Diamond-Fiber Co., Bridgeport, Pa.

Other CIO workers on strike are 2,600 employees of the Firestone Rubber Co. located at Pottstown.

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 23, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XVII, No. 38 26 September 21, 1952 In 2 Sections, Section I 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

'Elect All Negro Candidates To Office,' Says Peace Meet

PHILADELPHIA.—Keynoted by Dr. W. E. DuBois' demands for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, the Pennsylvania Peace Convention held by the Progressive Party here last week, hammered out a state program for their current election campaign, and agreed on a non-partisan coalition policy on three state-wide candidacies, as follows:

For President and Vice-President: Vincent Hallinan, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party candidates.

For U. S. Senator: Support was voted for labor's position calling for the defeat of Edward Martin, Republican incumbent.

For State Supreme Court: The defeat of Judge Harry Montgomery, Democratic candidate, was unanimously agreed upon on the basis of his anti-Negro record, and his role in reviving the anti-labor state sedition act.

IN ADDITION, the convention, which gave special emphasis to the struggle for civil rights and Negro representation, voted unanimously to support the Negro people's demand for the election of Negroes to all posts to which they have been nominated.

This decision embraces work for the election of Negroes to the state legislature, the highest post for which they have been slated by either major party, and for the only Negro in the state nominated for Congress—Davis P. Widamen, from Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District.

Other decisions on the convention included a demand for the release of Steve Nelson on bail, support of the coal miners, and a determination to base the Progressive Party in Pennsylvania on shop workers and the Negro people.

Over 200 delegates and observers from industrial and farm areas as far off as Pittsburgh participated over the week-end in panel sessions on Peace, Civil Rights, Negro Rights, Labor Rights and Welfare and Youth.

(Highlights of the Progressive Party's peace election platform will be found on back page.)

ANOTHER INJUNCTION!

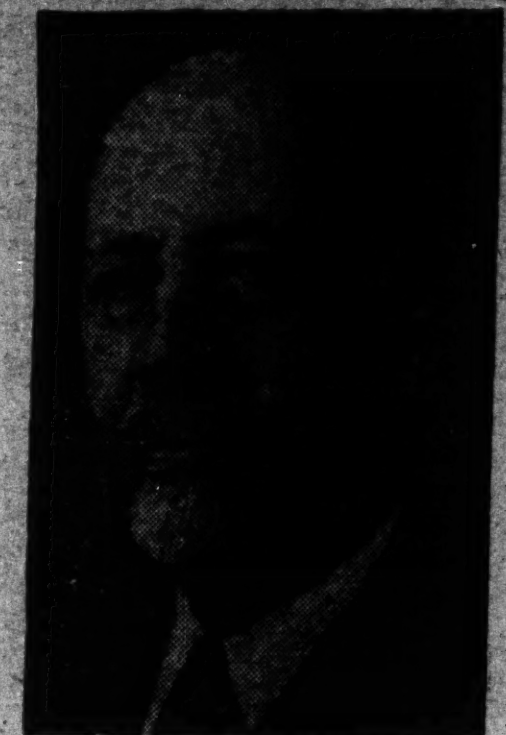
POTTSTOWN.—The latest in a series of injunctions against unions was issued by Judge William F. Dannehower against the United Rubber Workers, Local 336, CIO, which represents 2,600 workers at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plant here.

The injunctions are being issued by Republican and Democratic judges against all unions—CIO, AFL and independent.

Unions affected are: Philadelphia PTC workers (CIO), Yale & Towne workers (AFL machinists), Building Trades Workers at Levittown (AFL), Utilities workers at Pittston (CIO), Bakery Workers in Pittsburgh (AFL), and many others.

Miners Strike

PITTSBURGH.—A series of wildcat strikes have broken out among the miners in the western Pennsylvania area. At this writing some 6,000 miners in the Greene-Washington Counties area are out. These include the Hillman Coal & Coke Co.'s Moffitt, Clyde 2 and Black Diamond mines; the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. Channopin mine; and the Nemacolin mine of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.



DuBOIS

The greatest benefit we can bestow on mankind is to settle our own problems, Dr. W. E. DuBois (above) the great Negro scholar told the Pennsylvania Peace Convention last weekend, in calling for an immediate halt to the war in Korea.

Castigating the reactionary role of the big corporations in American political life, the venerable historian said our government must review its attitude toward the colored peoples of the world. In the end, said Dr. DuBois, it is inevitable that Koreans will rule Korea and the Chinese will rule China.

Dr. Du Bois was outspoken and severe in demanding what the universities and the churches in Philadelphia have done for peace, and in emphasizing the determination of the Negro people in this country to win full equality in all spheres NOW.

Nelson Invited to CRC Rally

PHILADELPHIA.—Steve Nelson has been asked to appear at a mass rally on his behalf four days after his appeal for release on bail comes before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The rally will be held on Friday evening, Oct. 3, at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St., under the auspices of the Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress. It will hear William L. Patterson, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress; Dr. Edward Barsky and Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Smith Act defendant.

Meanwhile a delegation is making preparations to go to Pittsburgh to attend the Smith Act hearings on the Western Pennsylvania Smith Act defendants which opens Sept. 22.

The Civil Rights Congress urged all friends of civil liberties to be present at the sessions of the Supreme Court on Sept. 29.

Worldwide support for Nelson's freedom continues to mount. See magazine page 3.

DAILY WORKER EDITOR AT PHILADELPHIA VOTE FORUM

ALAN MAX, magazine editor of the Daily Worker, and other speakers will discuss questions uppermost in the minds of all voters in the coming elections at the Pennsylvania Worker forum to be held at Reynolds Hall, Friday night, Sept. 26.

These questions, which are being debated throughout Pennsylvania and the nation, include the following:

How can a cease-fire in Korea be won—Now?

Is there any real difference between Eisenhower and Stevenson?

How can Sen. Martin and Judge Montgomery be defeated?

How can Negro and labor candidates be elected?

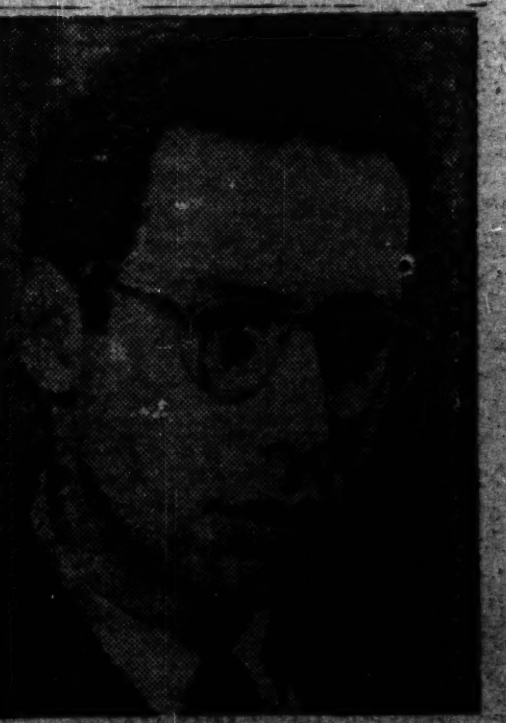
How can a coalition for peace, civil liberties, and the rights of the Negro people be developed in the elections—a coalition composed of labor, farmers, the Negro people, and the middle classes in Pennsylvania?

Participating in the discussion will be Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Smith Act defendant; Louis Harap, editor of Jewish Life; Ben Weiss, Public Affairs Director of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania; Tom Nabried, Negro trade unionist.

The Symposium is planned as a hard-hitting round table type of discussion with the audience participating through questions.

It is expected that a minimum of 100 subscriptions to the Daily Worker and The Pennsylvania Worker will be turned in at the symposium which will help in bringing the vital issues of the 1952 elections to great numbers of people.

The symposium will be held at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, on Friday evening, Sept. 26, 9 p.m. Admission is 50c.



ALAN MAX



PLANNING ASIA-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE—Delegates from Asia and the United States as well as countries bordering on the Pacific are shown in Peking, China, as they planned a Peace

Conference of Asia and Pacific Regions. The 47 delegates from 20 countries urged the people "to unite, strengthen and extend the movement for safeguarding peace."

Delegates Throughout World Picked for Peking Peace Meet

DELEGATES to the Asian Peace Conference, which will open Sept. 25 in Peking, are being elected at peace meetings throughout the world, it was reported by the sponsoring committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference. Among the reports of such meetings are the following:

INDIA: Three thousand persons attended the opening session of the Bombay Peace Conference Aug. 29.

Seth Govindlal Shival, former president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, declared that two world wars had not brought peace to the world and that now efforts

must be made to stop all wars and establish peace.

K. A. Abbas, journalist and film director, declared that peace was an urgent necessity for Asian peoples and that the cessation of war on Asian soil must be demanded by the Asian government.

The conference adopted resolutions demanding a five-power peace pact, immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea by the conclusion of an armistice respecting international laws and customs, and condemning the predatory imperialist wars in Viet Nam and Malaya. It urged banning the use of India's resources, ports and airdromes for the conduct of repressive wars, and demanded free trade and cultural relations with all countries.

AUSTRALIA: Despite Prime Minister Menzies' determination to prevent attendance at the Peking meeting, Australian peace forces declare their delegates will participate, although their passports have been withdrawn. Preparations for participation have been supported throughout the country by broad sections of the people. Prominent religious leaders, including the Archbishop of Melbourne, have endorsed the conference.

JAPAN: More than 40 delegates and several score observers will attend the conference, following country-wide meetings in which Japanese trade union, cultural and religious leaders denounced the San Francisco treaty and the continued American occupation of Japan, called for a stop to the use of Japan as an arsenal and airbase for the U. S. attacks on Korea, and demanded free trade between Japan and People's China and the Soviet Union.

PAKISTAN: A Northwest Frontier Province Peace Committee will send a 10-man delegation to the conference. In addition, delegates will also represent the West Punjab and Lahore districts.

NEW ZEALAND: A delegation including Allan Monteith, secretary of the New Zealand Peace Council, will stress the importance of a cease-fire in Korea and friendly relations with People's China as the essential conditions for real



security in New Zealand and Australia.

LATIN AMERICA: Chile, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia and Nicaragua will have delegates, and other countries in this region are also expected to be represented. Main theme of meetings in these countries has been insistence on a five power pact of peace and opposition to so-called "defense" agreement with the United States. In Chile last month, peace forces announced that 700,000 signatures to the Five-Power Pact petition had been obtained.

Other countries to be represented include Thailand, Ceylon, Malaya, Philippines, Viet Nam, Mongolian People's Republic, the Soviet Union and, of course People's China.

NEW YORK'S PEACE MEET ON SEPT. 25

A peace meeting in New York on Sept. 25, to coincide with the opening in Peking of the Asian Peace Conference, will be held at the New York City Casino, 135 West 55th St. It was stressed this week by Mrs. Mary Russak, secretary of the Sponsoring Committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference.

War Hero Jailed in Gov't Purge

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The Federal gov't brought its 'loyalty' purge drive to a sinister new phase here when it arrested a job applicant accused of having withheld his alleged Communist Party membership. He is Wallace Haynes Spradling, war hero and major in the U. S. Army Reserves, who recently concluded nine years in active army service. A volunteer for service when World War II began, Spradling received a commission and six decorations, including the Bronze Star as a combat soldier.

The army veteran was handcuffed like a common criminal after his arrest by FBI men. Indicted by a Federal jury at Owensboro, he was released under \$5,000 bond for appearance Oct. 6 before Judge Roy M. Shelbourne.

The 45-year-old war veteran said in an interview here that he is not a member of the Communist Party. Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Wood claims the government has evidence that Spradling was arrested for distributing "Communist" literature in Memphis during the demerolion. Spradling said he was arrested in Memphis while he was participating in the CIO Auto Workers drive to unionize Ford Motor Co. workers there. He has also organized for the United Mine Workers, AFL Teamsters and some CIO unions, he said.

while he served as an army ordnance officer there, and another baby is due in about five months.

Up to the time of his arrest he was teaching weekly classes in ordnance at the Kentucky Military District headquarters.

He is accused of having left out his alleged party membership in applying for a job at the Naval Ordnance plant here in March, 1951, a job he held for a year. Conviction means up to five years in jail and \$10,000 fine.

INDIANA PP ON BALLOT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The Progressive Party of Indiana won a place on the Nov. 4 ballot when the State Election Board ruled that the party's 11,100 signatures to its petition were in order.

The State Election Code requires that minority parties this year get approximately 8,000 notarized signatures. Political observers point out that getting on the ballot for the PP this year was a mighty achievement. They recall that in 1950, four PP petition solicitors were indicted on false, trumped up charges. These indictments were later quashed, but the party was kept off the ballot. This year despite this kind of intimidation and harassment, progressive went out with enthusiasm and secured an excellent record of connection of the party with the people. Individual defendants stood under the leadership of the 15 Communist Party officers down to the lowest branch level who served the party with courage and determination.

Judge Rules for Prosecution On Key Issue in '15' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Edward J. Dimock dealt a hard blow to the defense position in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists when he ruled this week there was sufficient evi-

dence of a "conspiracy" to negate the major argument by defense attorney John T. McTernan to strike from the record testimony of the 10 government witnesses.

The judge said he found "sufficient prima facie evidence of control by people who constitute the national board" (of the Communist Party) to permit introduction of the testimony and exhibits in question.

He ruled, in addition, that one defendant was "sufficiently connected with the controlling body" (the 11 national Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act in 1949) to admit against that defendant testimony of FBI spies purporting to quote party officials not on trial and not named in the indictment as co-conspirators.

McTernan asked the judge if he was referring to defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the party's national committee. The judge asked: "Did I refer to Miss Flynn?"

"I don't see how such evidence can be connected with any defendants other than Miss Flynn," McTernan replied.

Judge Dimock, still declining to name the defendant referred to, said it was his belief the question

came up during the course of argument on motions to dismiss the case of those individuals.

The court's ruling narrowed to a minimum the area of argument permitted defense counsel on the motion to strike thousands of pages of testimony of government witnesses. It almost completely buried the defense motion.

The defense won one point during the argument when the judge ruled out the testimony of FBI informer John Lantner concerning his alleged activities from 1932 to 1936 as a Yorkville party organizer.

The judge refused to strike testimony dealing with alleged statements and activities of the defendants prior to 1945, when the government claims the alleged conspiracy began. The judge said he would allow this testimony to be considered by the jury as showing the "intent" of the defendants named.

Judge Dimock's ruling closely paralleled the appeals court ruling, written by Judge Learned Hand, upholding the conviction in the 1949 Smith Act case. In substance, it branded as "co-conspirators" all Communist Party officers down to the lowest branch level who served the party with courage and determination.

Millions Face Rent Hike Oct. 1

WASHINGTON.

FOR SEVERAL MILLION tenants Oct. 1 will see the end of rent control and the beginning of a new and faster rise in rents.

Under the rent control law adopted by Congress early last summer, except for designated "defense areas," federal rent control will be continued only in those communities where the local government formally requests it of the Rent Stabilization Agency before midnight Sept. 30.

There are 2,400 incorporated communities under federal rent regulations. On Sept. 12 only 740 had sent to RSA resolutions asking for continued rent control.

Since then a few large communities have acted, including Baltimore where labor and consumer groups compelled the city government to adopt a resolution over protests of real estate interests. Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis have also adopted resolutions.

Large cities which have not yet taken steps, despite the imminence of the deadline, are Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus and San Francisco. In these cities, however, labor and consumer organizations are pressing vigorously for action.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently revealed that where rent controls have been lifted rents have risen drastically and have been most pronounced in houses and apartments renting for \$30 a month or less. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, which was decontrolled in May, 1950, rents on \$30-a-month units rose 86 percent and all Birmingham rents rose 50 percent. The average hike for all decontrolled units in the country has been 23 percent compared with an 8 percent rise for houses under rent control.

victed national board leaders.

Therefore, according to the ruling, alleged statements of these officers or of persons the prosecution calls "Communist initiates," allegedly made in the presence of any of the defendants, can be used as evidence of their involvement in the "conspiracy."

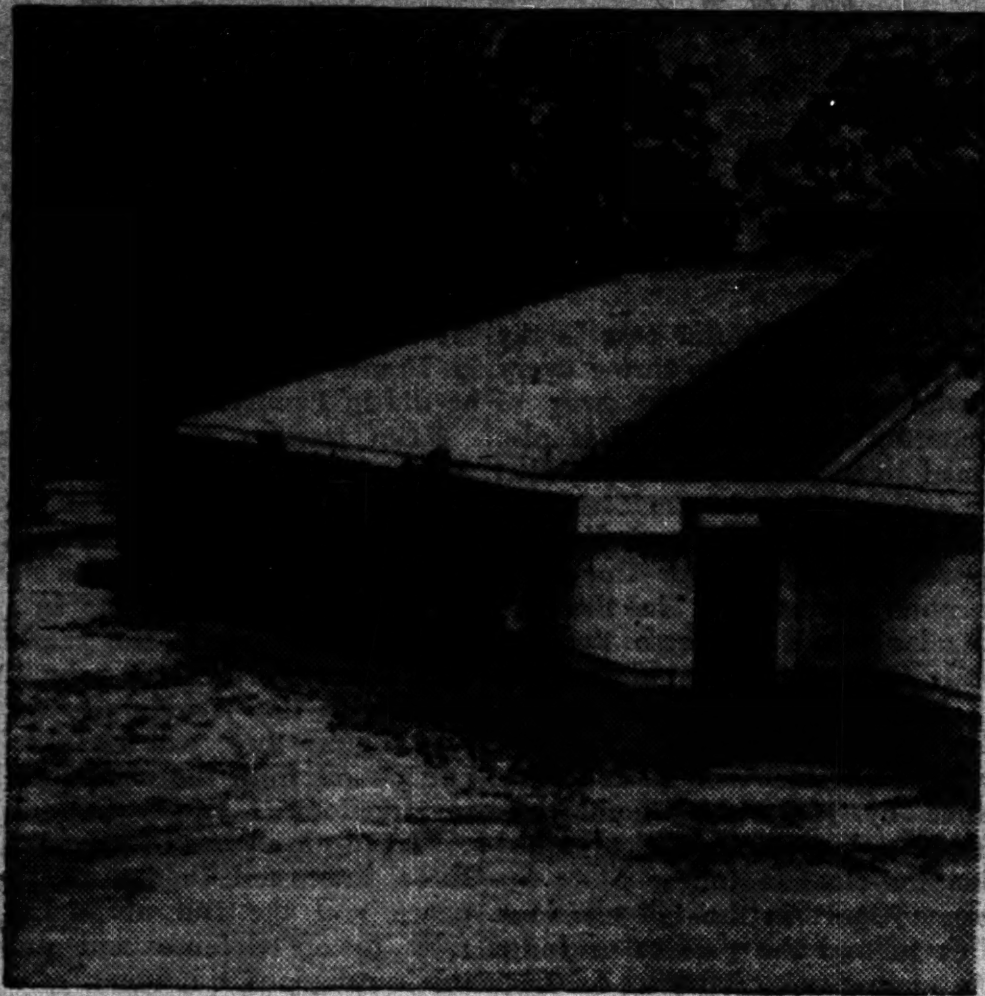
Judge Dimock's decision came after McTernan, at the judge's best reviewed evidence in both the current Smith Act trial and the 1949 trial of the 11.

"The record of this trial shows no concerted action by any of the 11 national leaders with which to connect the 15 defendants," McTernan argued. "We have here a picture of a democratic organization (the Communist Party) electing its officers and committees and not (as charged in the Dennis case) a national board that maintained complete dictatorial control."

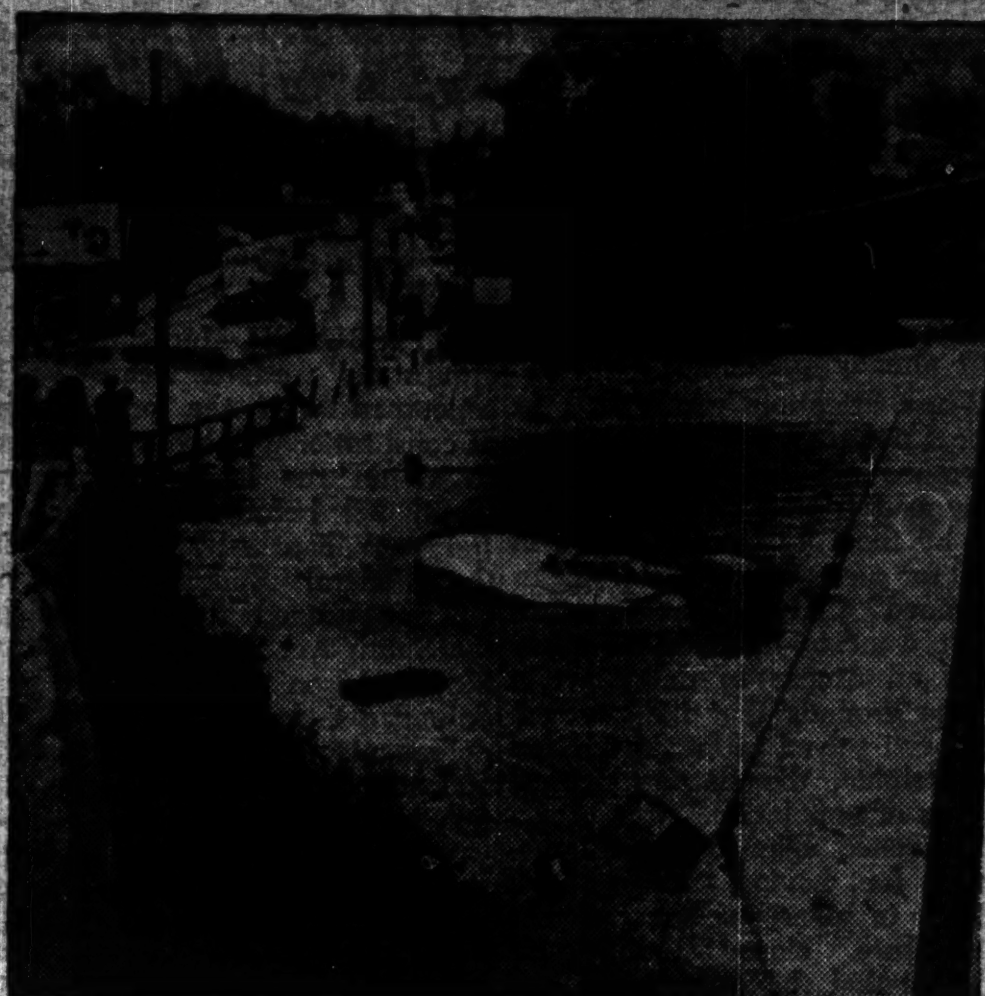
Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks argued that evidence that the Communist Party operated under the principle of democratic centralism was sufficient to show "dictatorial control" by the national board.

McTernan replied: "There is no proof democratic centralism constituted such rigid control as the prosecution charges, a control making all lower personnel responsible for alleged actions and statements of top leaders."

He argued the rule of the Dennis case should not apply to the Smith Act case, but Judge Dimock



FLOOD WATERS IN NORTH TEXAS (above, left), swamp the office of a resort in New Braunfels after flash floods following



torrential rains. Other picture shows a trailer home in the Comal River in New Braunfels. Many towns were isolated by the rivers.

on the SCOREBOARD

On a Few Topics . . .

By LESTER RODNEY

EVEN THOUGH Leo Durocher can't quite pull off that second "miracle," he has the respect even of rival players for his keeping of the Giants in the race despite the staggering losses of Irvin and Mays and the collapse of his pitching "Big Three." Here is what an articulate Dodger player, Clyde King, had to say about Leo while we were chatting before the last game between the two contenders:

"They did real well considering all the bad breaks, didn't they," he observed and nodding toward the opposing dugout he said: "They got a pretty good manager."

What do you like about him as a manager, I wanted to know. (King played under Durocher in '44, '45 and '47.)

"Well," he hesitated, "mind you I'm making no comparisons of any kind. Charley is all right too. I'm just saying Durocher's good. What it is, well, he still thinks like a player, you feel he's one of you . . . he has the same confidence in you that you have in yourself . . . he'll pat you on the back after you have had a bad game, like another player would who understands that it can happen to anyone. . . . He's got his hands right on everything. . . ."

It was an interesting tribute. It may swing my vote for "Manager of the Year" no matter who wins the pennants. When an opposing ballplayer talks it up for a manager you get to figure he must know something.

AT LONG LAST, under heavy pressure, the National Boxing Association has ordered "White Hope" Jack Kearns and his cheese champ Joey Maxim to defend the light-heavyweight title against Archie Moore with-in 60 days. This comes a little late in the day for Moore, who has been the best light-heavy around for five years or more, but he is still much too good for Maxim, as is well known by the television fans who have seen Archie in action, and by the reluctant Kearns.

It might be in order to ask right now what Abe Greene and the NBA intend to do if Maxim comes up "indisposed" at the end of the 60 days. Will they immediately declare Moore the champion (which they should have done long ago)?

As those who have read Moore's interviews in this column know, Archie is confident he can defeat Maxim. He told me last night that he would

he he was ready to fight him anywhere, anytime, winner take all or for charity, and would need only one week's notice to be ready.

MUCH IS MADE in print of the Yankee farm system as the primary reason for the Stadiumites' success. But suppose we take a look at the pitching staffs of our three local clubs and see which among the Yanks, Dodgers and Giants develop their own and which grab them full blown from other big league clubs.

On the Yanks: Ed Lopat came from the Chicago White Sox with plenty of money going into the Chicago coffers. Alie Reynolds came from the Cleveland Indians in a swap for Joe Gordon. Bob Kuza came from Washington in a swap also sweetened by Yankee \$\$\$\$. Jim McDonald came from the Browns in a trade. Joe Ostrowski came from the Browns for \$\$\$\$. Johnny Sain was a big cash purchase from the Boston Braves. Ewell Blackwell was a big cash purchase from the Cincinnati Reds. Ray Scarborough was a big cash purchase from the Red Sox.

That makes eight of the current Yankee pitchers obtained from other big league clubs. Only Raschi, Gorman and Miller are products of the Yankee farm system and have never played for another big league team. (Tom Morgan and Whitey Ford, two good young pitchers now in the army, also fall into the latter category, but the point still stands overwhelmingly.)

On the Brooklyn pitching staff only Preacher Roe was obtained from another big league club, coming from Pittsburgh in a player deal. All the others, including the ace of aces, Don Newcombe, now in the army, came up to the Dodgers through the minor league farm system and never played for another big league team, with the marginal exception of Ben Wade, who once pitched in two games for the Cubs before going back to the minors.

On the Giant pitching staff, all but Jim Hearn, waiver obtained from the Cards, are home-grown products who never pitched for another big league club.

So if you agree that pitching is a key factor in any team's success, and of course it is, you would have to agree that the touted Yankee farm system could never make the grade without the money help of the Yankee bankroll.

150 PENNA. PROFS PROTEST 'LOYALTY' OATH FIRING

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The hurried "loyalty" dismissal of a State College employe has aroused wide resistance among faculty members and townspeople here, and on conservative quarters throughout the state.

A leading editorial on the dismissal of Wendel McRae in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is headlined: "Guilty On No Evidence." It declares: "Some rather fantastic things are being done in the name of preserving liberty."

A meeting of 150 faculty members and townspeople passed resolutions charging that an injustice had been done McRae, who was publications production manager for the college's Department of Public Information.

A committee of five faculty members pleaded for two hours with president Milton Eisenhower, brother of the General, to reinstate McRae.

The Evening Bulletin editorial sums up McRae's case as follows: "(He) has been dismissed because he won't answer a question about his loyalty. He is the one holdout among 3,000 employes."

"Mr. McRae says he took an

oath to defend his country when he joined the Marine Corps in World War I, and he thinks that should be enough.

"Nobody has charged that Mr. McRae is disloyal. The only fact in the case is that he hasn't answered the questionnaire. In other words, there is neither accuser nor accusation in the case, but the defendants is punished just the same.

"The State College Loyalty Board has not found that there was any evidence of disloyalty or subversiveness. It reported that it lacked evidence essential to certify that Mr. McRae was not subversive. So it tells him to get off the faculty."

"It will be noted that the usual rule about burden of proof is reversed. The accuser doesn't have to prove guilt, or even assert it. If there isn't any evidence at all, the man is guilty."

Under the new Pechan "loyalty oath" act, state-aided college are required to set up their own regulations and certify to the governor that their employes are not "subversive."

Chicago Mothers' Plea for Cease-Fire Gets Big Reply

A letter to the Chicago Daily News by a mother of two calling for an end to the shooting in Korea now, and the immediate convening of the big nations to work out a lasting peace, has flooded the letter writer, Mrs. Ann Prosten, with letters of agreement from others.

The letter column of the paper featured Mrs. Prosten's original letter in the Aug. 22 issue with the three column headline:

Mother of Two Asks Chance to Vote for Program to End War in Korea.

The original letter follows: "Thanks are due you for your editorial, 'Remember Korea.' May a mother of two sons make her comment?"

"We remember, with every new report of American casualties. We remember, with every new picture of bombed, burned and tortured victims, military or civilian, American or Korean. We remember—and no politician can make us forget Korea, either now or on election day.

"Neither Ike nor Adlai has given us any reason to believe that the foreign policy of which the 'futile horror' of Korea, as you well describe it, is the sickening symbol of bedeviling threat to our peace and freedom."

"Let them spell out their program in language we understand: 'An end to the shooting in Korea—now! Agreement to exchange ALL POWs—now! A proclamation of their faith that war is not inevitable, and that they will convene immediate conferences of all the big nations to work out a path to a lasting peace!'

"Unless they demonstrate in the fashion that they understand the lesson of Korea as we mothers and fathers do, they leave no alternative to patriotic Americans but to seek a new party to register our burning protest vote against Korea, and all it symbolizes!

"Your paper has pulled the Korean question 'from under rug' where the politicians swept it. Keep it out in the open—help us convince the candidates that there is a way to peace in Korea—and in the world."

ON SEPT. 4, another letter from Mrs. Prosten appeared in the Chicago News with the prominent headline:

MOTHER FINDS AGREEMENT ON PEACE PLAN

This letter follows: "The letters and phone calls I have received from Chicago mothers since you printed my letter are a beautiful example of the unity of mothers in their demand for peace."

PENNA. COURT DENIES NELSON RIGHT TO BAIL

PITTSBURGH

STEVE NELSON's right to bail, pending appeal, has just been denied by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. No hearing was held by the court. Nelson is serving a 20-year sentence under the State "sedition" act in the brutal Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., where a previous "sedition" trial prisoner died from bad treatment.

The State Supreme Court has not yet passed on Steve's appeal from his conviction.

Delegation Monday

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, announced this week that people from mid-western and eastern cities will converge on Pittsburgh Monday to protest the treatment of Steve Nelson and other victims of governmental terror there. Nelson, Communist and working class leader, has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment under the anti-labor Pennsylvania state sedition law. He also faces trial under the Smith Act.

Hearings on the Smith Act trial of Nelson and five other defendants are scheduled to begin Monday before Federal Judge Alvin Stewart. Legal arguments of the defense will be based upon the discriminatory and unconstitutional methods under which the indicting grand jury was selected in the Smith Act cases. Questions of double jeopardy for those convicted under the state sedition law will also be argued. Separation of the case of Andrew Onda because of a serious heart condition will be sought.

The delegations, Patterson said, in addition to witnessing the Smith Act legal argument, is expected to call upon District Attorney James Malone to demand bail be set for Nelson and to urge U. S. Attorney Edward Bayle to dismiss the Smith Act cases.

The delegation will gather in the courtroom of Judge Stewart, 8th floor, U. S. Postoffice Building, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

plea for a peace program—all in agreement that the shooting in Korea should be stopped at once, and that our leaders call for a conference of the big nations to find a way to peace—far outweigh the gloomy views expressed by your correspondent Henry J. Hyde.

"He decries the 'emotional appeal' of a program which calls for settlement of world problems through negotiation rather than continued killing and bombing. If it has such appeal, it is because it makes common sense to millions of Americans whose patriotism does not permit them to go along like sheep with a disastrous foreign policy which has proved its bankruptcy in Korea.

"It should be clear by now that the Asian peoples will never cease opposing us as long as we insist on cramming down their throats such corrupt and discredited characters as Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee. How many more must die in wars before we accept this fact, and adopt a new approach to achieve peace?"

"We mothers owe it to our children to demand that the men seeking our votes in November offer us such a program now to end the war—or we shall be guilty of betraying them."

Letters To Steve Nelson

(Note: It is more important than ever that people write Steve Nelson now that he is severely restricted by the Workhouse regulations which allow only one visitor a month after his first month of imprisonment and permit him to send out only five letters monthly. However, every letter he gets is read by the authorities. Self-evidently, names should not be referred to nor is it necessary to sign your own name in full. Clippings from newspaper or magazine articles may be enclosed.)

Dear Steve:

... To me, most exciting of all is the effect of your case on the international scene. You must understand that what happens in the international press is reflected here only in fragments of the full story. But even these fragments indicate that the case of Steve Nelson has caught hold of the hearts of millions all over the world as no previous case has.

Of course, it is natural, considering what a noble record they had on the Spanish war, that the Australian labor movement would be in the forefront of this. I have a full page from the Tribune of Sydney, Australia, which is devoted to you. They call for protests and speak of organized protests right down the line—labor, intellectuals, middle class, etc.

They have reprinted the poem I wrote and have a good clear story of your case and on background. This full-page story they followed up later with a smaller story to keep the case fresh.

In Israel the story of the case has already appeared in the leading paper of the Mapam, and there is the beginning of support for it. I imagine action has been taken in England, as we already have some hints of it. The same can be said of France and Italy. But this is only the beginning, and I will write you again to let you know how this develops.

—HOWARD FAST.

From the Civil Rights in Philadelphia:

... The last few days we have been quite encouraged here by some new developments in the whole fight against the vicious attack on constitutional liberties that has developed in Pennsylvania.

I am sure you will be particularly interested to know that the working people in our area are beginning to speak up. I understand that within the ranks of organized labor a several pronged movement is shaping up for the repeal of the State Sedition law. A couple of AFL locals are sending in resolutions to the various central bodies, both city and state, calling on them to renew their opposition to the State Sedition laws and other anti-labor legislation. Some CIO locals are drafting similar resolutions immediately after Labor Day. In addition they will circularize the state CO locals on this question.

Furthermore, a group of rank-and-file trade unionists who are greatly disturbed about the vicious sentence imposed on you and the failure to grant bail are calling a meeting for the purpose of circularizing a statement in the thousands, addressed to trade unionists calling for the repeal of the State Sedition law and for your freedom.

**Pennsylvania
Edition of
THE WORKER**

Address all mail to
Box 5544, Kingessing Station
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

Mayor Lawrence Promises FEPC For Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—A municipal Fair Employment Practices bill will be introduced in the City Council with the backing of the Lawrence administration. City Solicitor Anne X. Alpern has a draft already prepared.

When attention was called in a local newspaper to the fact that Lawrence and his Democratic machine had turned down a resolution by the City Council back in 1949 for such an FEPC, the Mayor explained "that at that time we didn't want to offer FEPC opponents an excuse to delay action on the grounds that the problem had been solved in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the state's principal centers of population."

Lawrence blamed the Republicans for having "killed State FEPC in every session of the Legislature since 1945." He charged that the state Republican Party "never meant to keep their word" for a state FEPC pledged in their election platforms.

OBSERVERS of the political scene here comment that Mayor Lawrence's zeal for a municipal FEPC is a maneuver to cover up his sabotage of the struggle for Negro rights at the national convention of the Democratic Party in Chicago. However, this is no reason for the failure of the progressive and labor movement to date to come out in militant support of a local FEPC and thus ensure that a measure with real enforcement provisions becomes law.

CRC Urges Attendance at Pgh. Smith Act Hearing

PITTSBURGH.—Individuals and groups in western Pennsylvania concerned with the preservation of constitutional liberties are urged to attend the hearing tomorrow (Sept. 22) before U. S. District Judge William Alvah Stewart in the Federal Building. Motions will be argued for dismissal of the Smith Act indictments against Steve Nelson and his five co-defendants, for severance of the defendants on various grounds, and attacking the federal jury system as undemocratic.

The hearing, which is open to the public, starts at 10 a.m. Judge Stewart's courtroom is on the sixth floor.

A conference of delegates from CRC chapters in the midwestern states will be held here Sept. 21 to consider intensification of the defense campaign. William Patterson, CRC national executive secretary, will be present.

NELSON HITS TRANSFER

Judge Harry Montgomery's arbitrary transfer of Nelson from the county jail here to the infamous Workhouse at Blawnox has been condemned by many as a particularly vindictive follow-up to the Judge's persecution of the Communist leader during the so-called trial. Nelson himself termed it "a move to spike my defense in

the coming Smith Act case in the Federal Court and to throw every possible obstacle in the way of preparing my defense. It is also aimed to prejudice my application for bail pending in the State Supreme Court and to prejudice my appeal in the Superior Court. It is now known that in the Los Angeles Smith Act case the Appeals Court freed the defendants on bail against the bitter opposition of the trial judge.

My transfer was a deliberate move by Judge Montgomery to advance his own political ambition for election to the State Supreme Court in the fall elections. This follows the pattern of Judge Musmanno, who is trying to crack

the whip over the liberal forces in France in the same way that he did in Pennsylvania.

"The transfer was to end my speaking up for peace and civil rights. There had been a wonderful response to my letters on these subjects, sometimes as many as 20 a day reaching me in jail. This response made the reactionaries desperate. That is why they put me in the Workhouse, where they figure they will be able to cut me off from the campaign for my freedom.

"I call on all my friends and all those interested in the cause of peace and the Bill of Rights to rally to my defense and protest this outrageous treatment."

UNION AND COMPANY BACK PICKETING BAN

PITTSBURGH.—This city last week saw the attorney for a union joining with the attorney for a corporation in agreement to make permanent an injunction forbidding peaceful picketing. The union was AFL Bakery and Confectionary Workers Local 12; the corporation, Liberty Baking Co.

It took place at a hearing before Common Pleas Judge John T.

Duff, Jr., who had previously issued a temporary injunction against 57 union members. The strikers had defied local and international union officials, claiming their grievances had been ignored for three years. The union terms the strike a "wildcat."

Judge Duff continued the injunction until he renders his decision following filing of briefs on Sept. 22. He ignored the contention of Homer W. King, attorney for the strikers, that temporary injunctions automatically expire by law within five days unless made permanent.

Negro Communist Condemns Police Killings

PITTSBURGH.—Exonerated by a coroner's jury of a police officer who killed a fleeing unarmed Negro in the Hill District was bitterly condemned in an Open Letter issued by Ben Careathers, Negro Communist leader here, on the Negroes of the area and all citizens and organizations to "unite and put an end to this intolerable situation of police violence."

The inquest brought out the fact that the slain Negro, James Brogden, had been shot in the back while running from a jeep in which he and four whites had been sitting, parked on a side street. The police, who were searching the district for a girl alleged to have robbed a GI, had previously arbitrarily ordered the four to leave the area, though not accusing them of any wrongdoing.

When the officers again saw the jeep and approached it, Brogden, who was on the back seat, jumped out and fled. Officer Floyd Rollason, who joined the force only last February, fired three times at the running man, the last shot killing him.

The law, according to Coroner William D. McClelland, provides that "an officer cannot shoot a fugitive unless the crime of which he is suspected is so serious that his

escape would be a menace to the life of others."

The letter points out that this was not the situation, quoting the coroner's own statement at the inquest. "There was no evidence," McClelland told the jury, "that the life of the police officer or anyone else was in danger." Careathers calls attention to the fact that in spite of McClelland's statement the Coroner went out of his way to express his sympathy with the officer.

The jury—not a Negro among them—retired for five minutes "deliberation" and then returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." "By letting off this policeman," Careathers charges, "the authorities have shown their callous disregard for the lives of Negroes, thus encouraging further atrocities against us."

"We can—and must—put a stop to this police brutality and these killings of Negroes on the slightest pretext."

The statement urges letters, telegrams and phone calls to Mayor David L. Lawrence, City-County Building (Phone AT 1-4900), demanding the dismissal of the police officer, compensation to the family of the murdered Negro, and institution of measures

in the Police Department to prevent repetition of such violence in the future.

Bring Our Boys Home, Demands W. Pa. Mother

PITTSBURGH.—"Is the Korean war of so little importance that the papers do not even put it on the front page?" indignantly asks a Pittsburgh mother in a letter to the Post-Gazette.

"Doesn't anybody care about our boys over there? Why the recess in the truce talks while our kids are getting killed?"

"I want my boy home safely," she angrily concludes.

LOCAL DOCTORS CALLED

Close to 300 doctors in Allegheny County have received orders from the draft board to appear for physical examinations. The order applies to physicians, dentists and veterinarians under 51 years of age who have not been in active military service since Sept. 18, 1940.

Defendants Urge Support of CRC

PITTSBURGH.—The six defendants in the local Smith Act case have appealed for support of the Civil Rights Congress.

The appeal, published in the local Civil Rights Congress bulletin just sent to several thousand western Pennsylvanians, points out that the CRC has taken over the various cases involving the defendants.

"We urge all," continues the statement, "to support in every possible way the CRC. This organization has many victories to its credit in past defense campaigns. We are confident that with the help of all who cherish our Constitutional liberties and the Bill of Rights, victory can be won in these cases, too."

The appeal is signed by Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolson, Ben Careathers, William Albertson and Irving Weissman.

FROM THE STATE PLATFORM OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Planks of the Peace Platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Convention of the Progressive Party include repeal of the Pechan, Musmanno, and Sedition acts; state FEPC with teeth; a fair educational act; strengthening of the State Equal Rights Law; prosecution and dismissal of police guilty of brutality; and abolition of segregation in the National Guard.

Special planks on labor rights include: A state anti-injunction law, reenactment of Pennsylvania's "Little Wagner Act," repeal of the law denying public workers the right to bargain collectively and to strike.

A state wage and hour law with a \$1.25 minimum wage. No wage or sales tax. Increase taxes on corporations, also on inheritances and gifts, and tax property owned by utilities, now exempt.

Freeze prices on milk, transportation, gas, light, telephone, and all such prices the state is empowered to regulate, and a roll back to pre-Korean War level.

Abolish the present Public Utilities Commission, and establish a new Commission with equal representation for labor, consumer, and management groups.

A \$40 a week unemployment compensation for 40 weeks highlights a number of planks to protect workers against hazards and discrimination and to make public assistance ("relief") a right, not a privilege.

Special demands for youth which include state funds for free city colleges in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and a six-point plank program for farmers will be reported in a further issue.

- How can a cease-fire in Korea be won — NOW?
- Is there any real difference between Eisenhower and Stevenson?
- How can Senator Martin and Judge Montgomery be defeated?
- How can Negro and labor candidates be elected?

How Can You Vote for Peace?

What are the issues in the 1952 elections?

HEAR

ALAN MAX — Managing Editor Daily Worker

BEN CAREATHERS — Pittsburgh Smith Act Defendant

LOUIS HARAP — Editor Jewish Life

BEN WEISS — Public Affairs Director Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania

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KINGESSING STA., PHILA. 43

18 Arrested in New FBI Raids

— See Page 3 —

Vol. XVII, No. 38

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September 21, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



AFL Delegates Cold to Ike's Sugar-Coated Taft Line

Threats Fail to Swerve Dock Vote

Delegates at UE Convention Angered at Arrest of Sentner

— See Stories on Pages 4 and 5 —

How a 'Crime Wave' Is Faked

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

There is no new "crime wave" in New York. The newspapers stand convicted, from the evidence of their own stories, of having faked the whole business in order to whip up an anti-Negro hysteria which would make New York a Mississippi lyncher's paradise.

The record of the last several weeks—in which the frame-up has taken shape—proves that the newspapers, with an assist from City Hall, have fraudulently accused Negroes of "attempted rape" and other crimes. The papers' own stories prove that in most of these cases no actual crime was committed, while in others the inescapable conclusion is that the whole story was invented from top to bottom.

The phony "crime wave" began as an invention of the New York World-Telegram.

On Aug. 11, the Scripps-Howard paper launched a front-page series of articles entitled "Terror Stalks the Streets," under the byline of Allan Keller.

AIM BARED EARLY

From the very start, the Keller series made it clear that the purpose was to frame the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples of this city for every crime reported, real or imaginary.

In his first piece, Keller gave the pitch: "Hoodlums from upper Manhattan," he said, "ride the West Side IRT to Van Cortlandt Park and prowl through the Riverdale section of the Bronx, mugging, stealing and breaking and entering."

In the language of the Negro-bater, "upper Manhattan" is supposed to mean only—Harlem. But to make sure that no one would miss the Telegram's target, right next to the Keller piece the paper ran a crime story with the phrase "(the) slayer, described as a Negro . . . prominently displayed."

Two weeks later the Telegram, and the other newspapers, took off the gloves.

Wednesday's Telegram used the words, "Negro rapist," like any lynch-inciting, Mississippi sheet.

Wednesday's Hearst Journal-American said, "Giant Negro."

Monday's Daily News wrote, "Hulking Negro."

PURPOSE CLEAR

And so on down the racist line. The purpose and effect of this kind of journalism is clear. It pretends to alert white citizens against the "threat" of violence by Negroes. It succeeds in whipping up frenzy against innocent Negro men, women and children. In the name of faked "crimes" by Negroes, it is Negroes themselves who, the intent is, are to be attacked by inflamed mobs. An immediate result of this lynch hysteria was the unprovoked attack on famed Negro singer, Pearl Bailey, by two white thugs.

Out of the blue, a "crime wave" obligingly appeared in New York City immediately after the World-Telegram's series.

The papers of Sept. 15 blared out the fantastic story, by a 20-year-old, white Queens woman, Mrs. Frances Bratteson, of being "kidnaped at knifepoint" on a crowded IND subway, in the middle of a busy Saturday shopping day. Allegedly, the husky-looking Mrs. Bratteson let herself be escorted from the subway, through the streets of downtown Brooklyn, into a car in which for five and a half hours, she "fought off rape attempts." Conveniently, she succeeded in "fighting him off."

Although, in the jam-packed subway train, the woman was allegedly silent, in the car which the alleged rapist brought to a "secluded point near the waterfront,"

she dissuaded him by threatening to "scream." The "rapist" left after taking her \$7, or so the story went.

ADMITS IT'S BIZARRE

Is it any wonder that the News story said the story "was so bizarre that the cops at first wondered?"

But when you want to frame the Negro people, when you want to drown their election-time fight for civil rights, you don't get finicky over "bizarre" stories. And so the racist Daily News prominently asserted in its story that a "hulking Negro" had attempted rape.

On Tuesday, the press had a new "rape" story. This time, Mrs. Isabel Hanley of Queens, whose home was plunged into darkness by an intruder who reportedly removed all the electric fuses, could offer "little further description" to the police, the News story said, other than that he was "slender and soft-spoken." But in the feeble "glow" of a flashlight, she announced that "she could see he was a Negro."

If the police thought the subway "kidnaping" of a Queens woman was bizarre, what could any honest, sober New Yorker say of the latest "rape" story to be blazoned on the front-pages yesterday?

"Cops, Rapist in IRT Gun Fight," blared the News. "Two Women Attacked; Police Start 100-Car Rape Patrol."

But in the New York Times account of the same "Rape attack" buried deep down below the Times' own contribution to the lynch hysteria, were these debunking words:

"The woman, who later disappeared after giving the police a false name and address. . . ."

The "woman," of course, was the person who, according to the Times and the rest of the papers, got off a southbound subway express at 80th and Broadway to in-

form a transit policeman that she "had been attacked by a lean, towering Negro."

And so, on the strength of this "information" from some one who gave a phony name and a phony address, police held a "gun fight" with a Negro in the subway, and millions of New Yorkers had it dinned into their heads for another day that "crime" equals "Negro."

INCITE TERROR

Having thus invented their own "crime wave" and blamed the "crimes" on the Negro people, the newspapers of New York moved yesterday to demand official, organized terror against the Negro people. Over a front-page editorial, the Hearst Journal-American blared "Attention, Mr. Mayor."

And this reactionary paper, which never raised its voice against the Negro victims of lynching or police shootings, now demands "action."

Action against whom?

Every Negro man, woman and child in the Ku Klu Klux South can tell you.

When the racist newspapers of Florida screamed "rape" where there was no rape, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, leaders of the NAACP, were murdered in the bombing of their home.

Is there a crime wave in New York? Not the one the papers have invented.

But, unless the trade unionists and all the decent people of New York unite to prevent it, there will be a "crime wave" in New York—one directed against the Negro people.

Already, even the "respectable" New York Times has joined the anti-Negro chorus. It talked yesterday about "indignation" in the city's crowds. Such talk is the inevitable prelude to attempts to justify violence against Negroes as

(Continued on Page 8)

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

Democracy in Soviet Union

The Worker's correspondent reports a meeting of factory workers to discuss the coming congress of the Communist Party.

FEPC Results

Plenty of people talk about job rights of Negroes. But it takes more than talk. The story of a Los Angeles FEPC committee which took the struggle into the community.

Also Columns and Features

on books, movies and timely topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE

Can Win Cease-Fire by Nov. 4, Says APC



PLANNING ASIA-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE—Delegates from Asia and the United States as well as countries bordering on the Pacific are shown in Peking, China, as they planned a Peace

Conference of Asia and Pacific Regions. The 47 delegates from 20 countries urged the people "to unite, strengthen and extend the movement for safeguarding peace."

Delegates Throughout World Picked for Peking Peace Meet

DELEGATES to the Asian Peace Conference, which will open Sept. 25 in Peking, are being elected at peace meetings throughout the world, it was reported by the sponsoring committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference. Among the reports of such meetings are the following:

INDIA: Three thousand persons attended the opening session of the Bombay Peace Conference Aug. 29.

Seth Govindlal Shrivastava, former president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, declared that two world wars had not brought peace to the world and that now efforts

must be made to stop all wars and establish peace.

K. A. Abbas, journalist and film director, declared that peace was an urgent necessity for Asian peoples and that the cessation of war on Asian soil must be demanded by the Asian government.

The conference adopted resolutions demanding a five-power peace pact, immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea by the "conclusion of an armistice respecting international laws and customs, and condemning the predatory imperialist wars in Viet Nam and Malaya. It urged banning the use of India's resources, ports and airdromes for the conduct of repressive wars, and demanded free trade and cultural relations with all countries.

AUSTRALIA: Despite Prime Minister Menzies' determination to prevent attendance at the Peking meeting, Australian peace forces declare their delegates will participate, although their passports have been withdrawn. Preparations for participation have been supported throughout the country by broad sections of the people. Prominent religious leaders, including the Archbishop of Melbourne, have endorsed the conference.

JAPAN: More than 40 delegates and several score observers will attend the conference, following country-wide meetings in which Japanese trade union, cultural and religious leaders denounced the San Francisco treaty and the continued American occupation of Japan, called for a stop to the use of Japan as an arsenal and airbase for the U. S. attacks on Korea, and demanded free trade between Japan and People's China and the Soviet Union.

PAKISTAN: A Northwest Frontier Province Peace Committee will send a 10-man delegation to the conference. In addition, delegates will also represent the West Punjab and Lahore districts.

NEW ZEALAND: A delegation including Allan Monteith, secretary of the New Zealand Peace Council, will stress the importance of a cease-fire in Korea and friendly relations with People's China as the essential conditions for real



security in New Zealand and Australia.

LATIN AMERICA: Chile, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia and Nicaragua will have delegates, and other countries in this region are also expected to be represented. Main theme of meetings in these countries has been insistence on a five power pact of peace and opposition to so-called "defense" agreement with the United States. In Chile last month, peace forces announced that 700,000 signatures to the Five-Power Pact petition had been obtained.

Other countries to be represented include Thailand, Ceylon, Malaya, Philippines, Viet Nam, Mongolian People's Republic, the Soviet Union and, of course, People's China.

Millions Face Rent Hike Oct. 1

WASHINGTON.

FOR SEVERAL MILLION tenants Oct. 1 will see the end of rent control and the beginning of a new and faster rise in rents.

Under the rent control law adopted by Congress early last summer, except for designated "defense areas," federal rent control will be continued only in those communities where the local government formally requests it of the Rent Stabilization Agency before midnight Sept. 30.

There are 2,400 incorporated communities under federal rent regulations. On Sept. 12 only 740 had sent to RSA resolutions asking for continued rent control.

Since then a few large communities have acted, including Baltimore where labor and consumer groups compelled the city government to adopt a resolution over protests of real estate interests. Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis have also adopted resolutions.

Large cities which have not yet taken steps, despite the imminence of the deadline, are Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus and San Francisco. In these cities, however, labor and consumer organizations are pressing vigorously for action.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently revealed that where rent controls have been lifted rents have risen drastically and have been most pronounced in houses and apartments renting for \$30 a month or less. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, which was decontrolled in May, 1950, rents on \$30-a-month units rose 86 percent and all Birmingham rents rose 50 percent. The average hike for all decontrolled units in the country has been 23 percent compared with an 8 percent rise for houses under rent control.

NEW YORK'S PEACE MEET ON SEPT. 25.

A peace meeting in New York on Sept. 25, to coincide with the opening in Peking of the Asian Peace Conference, will be held at the New York City Casino, 135 West 55th St., it was stressed this week by Mrs. Mary Rusak, secretary of the Sponsoring Committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference.

Armaments Bringing Slump to West Europe

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Washington-inspired war drive has produced a slow-down in the rate of industrial expansion in Western Europe, while industry in the People's Democracies has "expanded rapidly," according to a report made today by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

The report estimated the rise in the People's Democracies at an average 20 percent over the same period last year, and said each of these countries is continuing its rapid rate of expansion.

The UN economists declared the workers of the German Democratic Republic had gained an increase in real wages brought about by decreases in retail prices.

But in Western Europe as a whole, the report said, industrial employment and production stagnate or fell—even after allowing for normal seasonal declines—in all the big western countries except France, "where there was an upward swing caused by the anticipation of increased spending for armaments."

Exports also "marked time" in Western Europe, with durable goods the worst hit and textile sales continuing to suffer. Consumption continued to drop.

The report indicated that United States and Canadian trusts were the beneficiaries of the reverses suffered by the Western European

countries. The United States and Canada were supplying a higher proportion of Europe's imports than they did during the pre-Korean war period, but was sending a smaller proportion of its exports to the dollar area than in 1950.

The UN economists noted that U. S. expenditures in Europe were \$100,000,000 higher than a year ago, but blamed the U. S. for partially contributing to the deteriorating dollar position of Europe by its reduction of purchases from Europe and especially its reduction of raw material purchases from the sterling area.

(Editor's Note: News service abstracts of the UN report do not elaborate the three principal causes of the deteriorating situation in West Europe—the arms program of the NATO, the ban on East-West trade, and the monopolistic policies of Wall Street which Washington has imposed on the West European countries. However, the operation of these causes is implied in the news report.)

Judge Rules for Prosecution On Key Issue in '15' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Edward J. Dimock dealt a hard blow to the defense position in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists when he ruled this week there was sufficient evi-

dence of a "conspiracy" to negate the major argument by defense attorney John T. McTernan to strike from the record testimony of the 10 government witnesses.

The judge said he found "sufficient prima facie evidence of control by people who constitute the national board" (of the Communist Party) to permit introduction of the testimony and exhibits in question.

He ruled, in addition, that one defendant was "sufficiently connected with the controlling body" (the 11 national Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act in 1949) to admit against that defendant testimony of FBI spies purporting to quote party officials not on trial and not named in the indictment as co-conspirators.

McTernan asked the judge if he was referring to defendant Elizabeth Curley Flynn, member of the party's national committee.

The judge asked: "Did I refer to Miss Flynn?"

"I don't see how such evidence can be connected with any defendants other than Miss Flynn," McTernan replied.

Judge Dimock, still declining to name the defendant referred to, said it was his belief the question of connection of the testimony with individual defendants would

come up during the course of argument on motions to dismiss the case of those individuals.

The court's ruling narrowed to a minimum the area of argument permitted defense counsel on the motion to strike thousands of pages of testimony of government witnesses. It almost completely buried the defense motion.

The defense won one point during the argument when the judge ruled out the testimony of FBI informer John Lautner concerning his alleged activities from 1932 to 1936 as a Yorkville party organizer.

The judge refused to strike testimony dealing with alleged statements and activities of the defendants prior to 1945, when the government claims the alleged conspiracy began. The judge said he would allow this testimony to be considered by the jury as showing the "intent" of the defendants named.

Judge Dimock's ruling closely paralleled the appeals court ruling, written by Judge Learned Hand, upholding the conviction in the 1949 Smith Act case. In substance, it branded as "co-conspirators" all Communist Party officers down to the lowest district level who served their terms of leadership of the 15 convicted national board leaders.

victed national board leaders.

"Therefore, according to the ruling, alleged statements of these officers or of persons the prosecution calls 'Communist initiates,' allegedly made in the presence of any of the defendants, can be used as evidence of their involvement in the 'conspiracy.'"

Judge Dimock's decision came after McTernan, at the judge's behest reviewed evidence in both the current Smith Act trial and the 1949 trial of the 11.

"The record of this trial shows no concerted action by any of the 11 national leaders with which to connect the 15 defendants," McTernan argued. "We have here a picture of a democratic organization (the Communist Party) electing its officers and committees and not (as charged in the Dennis case) a national board that maintained complete dictatorial control."

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks argued that evidence that the Communist Party operated under the principle of democratic centralism was sufficient to show "dictatorial control" by the national board.

McTernan replied: "There is no proof democratic centralism constituted such rigid control as the prosecution charges, a control making all lower personnel responsible for alleged actions and statements of top leaders."

He argued the rule of the Dennis case should not apply to the current case. Judge Dimock

18 Workingclass Leaders Arrested In New FBI Raids

FBI men arrested 18 men and women trade union officials, progressive journalists and other workingclass leaders this week in seven states. The raids were timed to coincide with the holding of Congressional hearings on fraud and corruption in the Justice Department, parent agency of the FBI, and to cover up the revelation of government graft.

The union officials were among those arrested on the stock frame-up charge of "conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the U. S. government." They are William Sentner, veteran United Electrical Workers leader in Missouri, and Karley Larson, of East Stanford, Wash., first vice-president of the Western Washington district, International Woodworker of America, CIO.

THE FBI also seized Helen Mary Winter, thereby leaving her 10-year-old daughter both motherless as well as fatherless. The child's father, Carl Winter was one of the first 11 Smith Act victims to be framed into jail.

Two newspaper men were seized in the government's attack on freedom of the press, William Allan, Detroit correspondent for The Worker, and Terry Pettit of Seattle, Northwest editor of the "Daily People's World."

OTHERS ARRESTED included Nat Ganley, Detroit, veteran auto workers leader; Saul Wellman, a veteran of the Spanish peoples

fight against Franco fascism and a veteran of the U.S. armed forces in World War II; Philip Schatz, Detroit; Thomas Dennis, Jr., Detroit.

Also, Paul Miller Bowen, Chicago; John Shields Dasbach, Seattle; Barbara Hartle, Eugene, Ore.; Henry P. Huff, Portland, Ore.; William J. Pennock, Seattle; Robert Manewitz, Los Angeles.

Also, James Forrest and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Forrest, St. Louis; Marcus A. Murphy, Charleston, Mo.

THE ARRESTS in Michigan were carried out with typical FBI disregard for the law. The frame-up victims were barred from using the phone or contacting attorneys, in open violation of the law. Only after Ganley succeeded in calling his wife were he, Mrs. Winter and Allan able to secure counsel.

Vindictively and un-Constitutionally high bail was set for the FBI victims in Michigan, with Mrs. Winter, Ganley and Allan held in \$25,000 bail and Wellman, singled out presumably because he fought fascism in two wars, held in \$40,000 bail.

William Albertson, Communist Party spokesman in Michigan, denounced the arrests as a "criminal conspiracy to silence the growing public demand for a quick end to the useless war in Korea." He pointed out that the arrests followed by two days a Detroit transit fare increase to 20 cents, and by one day, the ending of rent controls by the Detroit City Council.

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign



GATES

There's ONE War Press and ONE for Peace



DAVIS

FOR A BRIEF MOMENT in this election campaign, the big guns of the Democratic Party got a bit hot over the way the newspapers are handling the campaign. Adlai Stevenson, complained we had a "one-party press" because newspapers with some 85 percent of the country's circulation were editorially supporting Republican candidate Eisenhower, while those with less than 10 percent circulation were backing him.

Mr. Stevenson's mad, it turned out, was a very short one indeed. "It's okay," he said. "The newspapers are fair. They're putting me on the front pages along with Eisenhower, and reporting my campaign just like his."

WHAT STEVENSON and the Republican mouthpieces for Eisenhower neatly sidestepped, though, was that the newspapers had entered into an extensive conspiracy to shut out not only editorial comment, but even the slightest news about a third ticket in the field—the Progressive Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan for President and Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice President.

Ask the average voter on the street about this ticket, and he'll tell you he never heard of it. Of course not. The Big Business crowd which either owns, or in one way or another dominates, all the means of communication, including the great majority of newspapers, are very careful not to let on that there is a ticket in the field which wants to establish peace in Korea right now, and which demands peace negotiations with the Russians to settle outstanding

differences; which is genuinely for civil rights in all its aspects, which backs the economic needs of the workingman; and which warns that the country, through the red-baiting hysteria which the bigwigs are trying to promote, is being taken for a ride to fascism.

THE NEWSPAPPERS are, in fact, reporting only one side.

There are a few newspapers, though, which do report the activities of the Progressive Party ticket, and which are trying to let the voters know there is a true alternative to the war program of the two major parties. The Worker is one of these newspapers.

We think, and we're sure you'll agree with us, that the circulation of those newspapers reporting—and supporting—the Progressive Party ticket needs increasing, and needs it quickly, before the elections.

This is one reason we're shooting for 6,500 subs for The Worker and 1,000 for the Daily Worker within the next few weeks.

CAN THE SUBS be obtained? Well, consider one man who finally decided to get into our campaign. He got nine subs in a single evening, and came back with another two a few days later. Visited 11 people, he said, and obtained 11 subs. These were all people he knew. Could have got subs from them earlier, he said, but had not got around to it.

The subs are there. We need your help to get them, and thus to increase our own ability to do a job for peace and progress in the election campaign.

Can Win Cease-Fire by Election Day, APC Says

By JOHN PITTMAN

A CEASE-FIRE in Korea can be won before Nov. 4, election day, and five million "Yes" votes in the National Peace Referendum will win it. This is the conviction and goal of United States peace forces, as reflected in the statements and campaign plans of the American Peace Crusade. The campaign was launched at the end of August and results already presage its success.

CONFERENCES launching the campaign have already been held in Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Requests for tens of thousands of peace ballots have poured into the Crusade's office at 125 W. 72 St., New York City. More than 250,000 have already been distributed. San Francisco has 50,000; Philadelphia, 25,000; Illinois, 10,000; Connecticut, 10,000; Sullivan, Mo., 300.

The first report of balloting by a Lithuanian-American music society at a picnic in Chicago last Sunday revealed 92 for and three against. The peace ballots state: "I want a cease-fire in Korea NOW with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference."

AMERICAN WOMEN for Peace have accepted a quota of 1,500,000 and have already begun circulating 10,000 ballots with their own imprint. The American Youth Peace Crusade, with a quota of 500,000 by election day, have begun cir-

(Continued on Page 6)

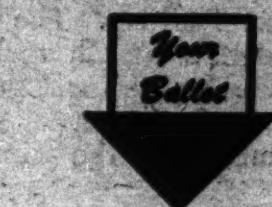
Greetings to the DELEGATES of the NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

We welcome you to Chicago and wish for you the greatest success in your deliberations and communion together.

We greet you as a great part of the world brotherhood of man calling today for peace and freedom in the world so that all may walk this earth in dignity and without fear of war and destruction.

We appeal to you to add your strength to the forces for peace by lending your support to the National Peace Referendum calling for a cease fire in Korea now, with all disputed questions to be settled later.



I WANT

a "cease fire" in Korea NOW with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference.

1 VOTE YES

1 VOTE NO

Mark Here

Mark Here

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all major candidates for election to public office, including General Dwight D. Eisenhower of the Republican Party, Governor Adlai Stevenson of the Democratic Party, and Mr. Vincent Hallinan of the Progressive Party.

Please send me ballots

Number

Name

City

State

The peace ballot at the National Baptist Convention.

Negro Baptists Welcome Poll on Cease-Fire

CHICAGO

DELEGATES from the National Baptist Convention just concluded here were bringing back to their four and a half million fellow religionists in the U. S. and Canada the new "Cease-Fire in Korea" ballot issued by the American Peace Crusade. Distribution of the ballot by members of the Illinois Peace Assembly to 10,000 delegates climaxed their week of meetings at the 34th Street Armory and in numerous churches on Chicago's South Side.

Hundreds stopped to fill out and return their ballots on the spot, and scores of others made it a point to inform the peaceworkers that the ballot would be presented to their congregations on their arrival home. A number placed immediate orders ranging from 50 for a small South Carolina church

to 500 for a Missouri Baptist parish.

"The reception for our ballot was warm and wonderful," reported Mrs. Johnnie Mae Parks, South Side leader of the APC. She disclosed that 149 of the first 150 ballots returned were "Yes" on the proposition of a cease-fire in Korea now, "with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference."

Ministers and active lay members of the largest Negro church movement in the U. S., many of them from isolated towns and farm communities in the deep South and far West, stopped to thank the distributors. Typical of their reaction was the comment of one churchman: "This is the kind of opportunity for which we have prayed, to unite our strength for the achievement of peace on earth."

There were frequent "Amen's!" from delegates as they read the "Prayer for Peace" attached to the ballot.

The prayer declared, in part: "All men are our brothers, no matter what their race, nationality, color, religious belief or political faith . . . May the day soon come, O God, when nations shall beat their tanks made for killing into tractors designed for cultivating the earth. Hasten the day the swift wings that now drop fire and desolation upon villages and innocent people may instead fly foods, medicines and soul-healing messages of good-will. Our Father, Thy great will be done to create a world fellowship of peace and freedom, and may it be said of us that we are blessed because we are numbered among the peacemakers of the world."

Scientists Give On-the-Spot Evidence of Germ Warfare

HONG KONG. — An international commission of leading scientists from Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Brazil and the Soviet Union last week reported that investigation has confirmed the charge that the Pentagon has used germ warfare against Korea and Northeast China. The report was broadcast over Peking Radio. It said that the six-member "International Scientific Commission for Investigating Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China" had made on-the-scene studies in Peking, Mukden and Pyongyang.

The report listed 46 instances of germ war in Korea and Manchuria and included the radio broadcast said, scores of charts.

Dr. Joseph Needham, fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain and one commission member, informed a press conference that, while the group was not on hand when disease-bearing mosquitoes dropped, it made laboratory tests,

checked specimens and statistics. Dr. Needham also cited the testimony of "masses of countrymen."

The report cited the names of two "recently captured" airmen, the broadcast said, who, the report said, confessed to taking part in germ warfare missions.

Their names were Flood B. O'Neil and Paul Knies. Six months ago, Lts. Kenneth L. Enoch and John Quinn, both prisoners of war, were cited as having similarly confessed to taking part in germ warfare.

Leading scientists of countries whose governments are allies in the United Nations war against Korea participating in the commission, which was invited to make its impartial survey by Kuo-Mo-Jo, deputy premier of the Chinese People's Republic and head of his country's Academy of Sciences.

The scientists included, in addition to Dr. Needham, Dr. Andea Andreen of Sweden, director of the Central Clinical Laboratory of the Stockholm City Hospital, Jean

Malterre of France, director of the Laboratory of Animal Physiology of the National College of Agriculture at Grignon; Dr. Oliviero Olivo of Italy, professor of Human Anatomy at the University of Bologna, and Dr. N. N. Zhukov Verenzhnikov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Medicine.

The report said, "the commission interviewed not only Enoch and Quinn, but also two more recently captured airmen, Floyd O'Neal and Paul Knies. These four war prisoners provided the commission with detailed evidence on dropping germ bombs by U. S. forces."

Peking Radio quoted the report as concluding:

"The peoples of Korea and China have indeed been the objective of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by the U.S.A., armed forces using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese Army during the Second World War."

AFL Delegates Cold to Ike Sugar-Coated Taft Line

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE SPEECH of Gen. Eisenhower before the convention of the American Federation of Labor made it practically certain that the delegates will endorse Gov. Stevenson next Tuesday. The words in the general's speech that decided the issue for the delegates were "I am in favor not of repealing, but of amending, the (Taft-Hartley) law."

Eisenhower did, however, make chose the softest and most sugar-coated language they could find for the speech, but it was basically an exposition of Sen. Taft's position on labor.

Eisenhower did, however, make the most of the Truman Administration's unpopularity among trade unionists. He reminded the convention of the Truman proposal to draft strikers into the Army to break the 1946 railroad strike. He also professed to be against injunctions to break strikes but insisted that the seizure of plants by the President to break a strike is no different than the injunctive method.

EISENHOWER also cunningly tuned his speech to appeal to the well known sentiment in the AFL for cutting governmental intervention in labor affairs and restoring of "free collective bargaining."

But no amount of trimmings on the Taft policy he put before the convention could make an impression on most of the delegates who were set on making Taft-Hartley repeal the one decisive issue in the campaign. Gov. Stevenson next Monday will undoubtedly repeat his repeal position. Even some pro-Eisenhower people in the AFL's high places will have no alternative but to be silent or go tacitly along with a Stevenson endorsement.

That position was foreshadowed by William Green before the convention's opening when he predicted that the AFL convention will break precedent and endorse a candidate and it will almost certainly be Stevenson because Taft-Hartley is the yardstick.

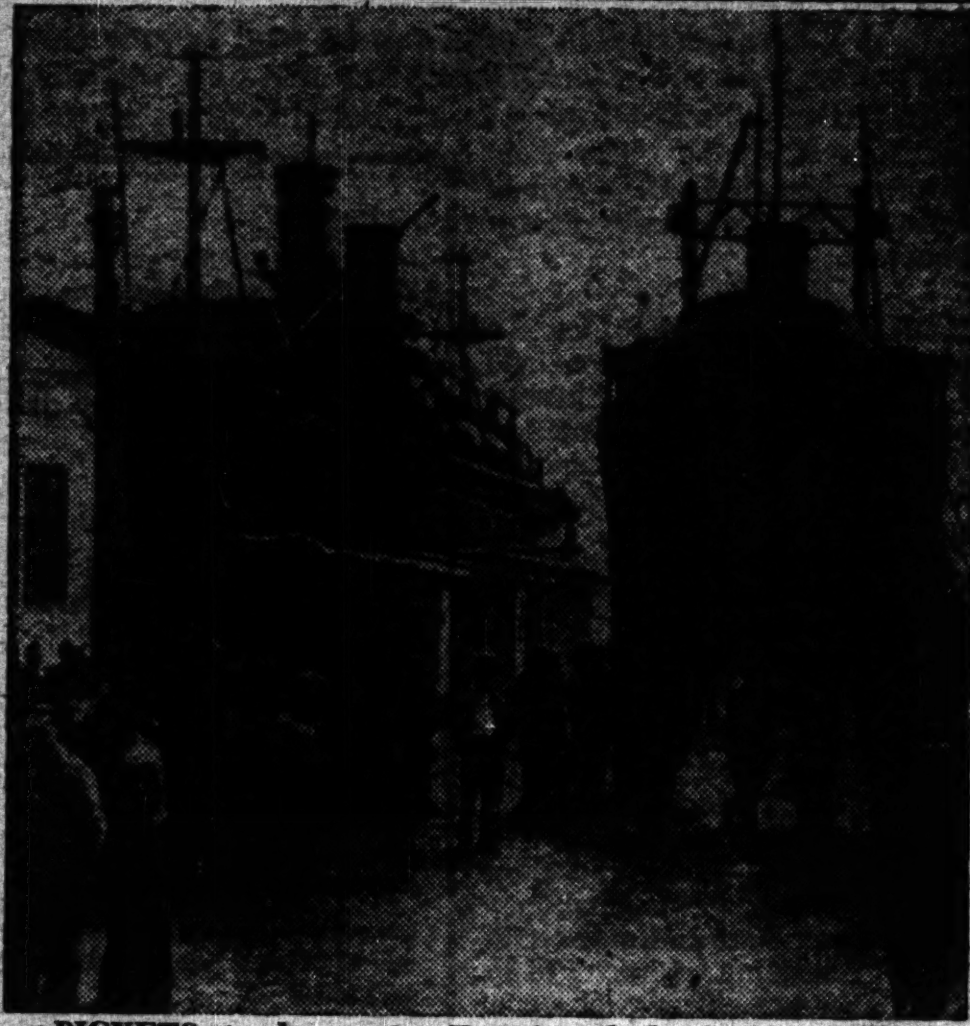
EISENHOWER'S SPEECH was also notable for its omissions. He didn't say a word on a Fair Employment Practices, although he well knew that the AFL is for a federal law. Nor did he even mention social security, although his view that Americans can find security in prison have been quoted widely in trade union ranks. On inflation he said he would have something in a later speech although his listeners hoped to learn whether he still holds the view Americans should be content with "hot dogs and beer."

Only one time did the general receive a vigorous applause; when he suggested that employers, too, should be required to sign a Taft-Hartley non-Communist injunction, adding that he, too would "resent bitterly" being singled out to sign a non-Communist oath because "I happened to be . . . a labor union official."

THE GENERAL went all out in praise of the AFL for its anti-Communism and especially the co-operation he received from the AFL's European representative Irving Brown, in that respect.

While the election overshadowed everything in the convention, the executive council in its 247-page report put heavy emphasis on waging war against "neutralists"—advocates of peace and five-power negotiations. Many pages are devoted to an attack on unnamed people, presumably in the labor movement as in other fields, who are considered to any degree favorable to "neutrality." The outstanding "neutralist" target mentioned in the executive council's

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PICKETS stand on a San Francisco dock after 700 machinists stopped work on four military ships. The ships are two Navy transports and a Navy and an Army cargo vessel.

KEY LOCAL ELECTIONS GIVE NEW YORKERS CHANCE TO CAST THEIR BALLOTS FOR PEACE

By MICHAEL SINGER

WITH LESS than seven weeks to Election Day, candidates of the American Labor Party and other progressive independent slates are opening the throttle on their campaigns. In scores of districts voters have heard and seen the crusaders for peace, liberty and security.

While the monopoly press beats its war drums for Eisenhower and Stevenson, casting a glance at the local scene only to heed the words and report the maneuverings of politicians who echo the insanities of their national leaders, peace candidates at rallies, door-to-door petition canvassers for Smith Act victim aspirants to office, and street corner Negro rights meetings, have been bringing home the real issues of the campaign.

A ROUNDUP of the local election picture shows, a number of important elections in every borough where Negro, Puerto Rican, women and trade union leaders are heading up campaigns and helping to rally the community against the drive for war. Aside from the national candidates of the Progressive Party, Vincent Hallinan, for President, and Mrs. Char-

lotta A. Bass, for vice-president, New Yorkers have an opportunity to strike a series of blows against the bipartisan machine.

They have Corliss Lamont, fighter for peace, as candidate for the U. S. Senate, who is in the race against Republican incumbent Sen. Ives, the Democratic John Cashmore and the Liberal George S. Counts. This campaign can help swing rank and file Liberals behind the only senatorial candidate who has a program for peace.

TWO MAJOR CANDIDATES are Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Smith Act victim and Negro workingclass leader, who is running for Assembly from Harlem's 11 A.D., and Simon W. Gerson, one of the 15 Smith Act defendants in the current Foley Square frameup, who is a candidate for Congress from Brooklyn's 13 C.D. Davis on the Freedom Party ticket and Gerson on the People's Rights Party slate constitute a one-two punch for repeal of the Smith Act, against McCarthyism and McCarranism, and for peace and Negro rights that are unprecedented opportunities in the campaign.

Two key campaigns are cen-

tered around Negro candidates who have the endorsement of each of the major political parties. In the 21 Senatorial District in Manhattan Julius Archibald, victorious primary candidate against the Tammany incumbent, has a chance of becoming the first Negro ever to sit in the State Senate. Backed by the dissident Democratic leader Robert B. Blaikie but given his first nomination impetus by the vigorous fight of Negroes and whites in the Non-Partisan Committee to Elect a Negro to the State Senate, Mr. Archibald's campaign is of decisive importance to the whole struggle for Negro representation and a blow to the Dixiecrats North and South.

IN BROOKLYN'S 10th C. D. the Rev. George W. Thomas, Republican candidate, is campaigning against the Democratic Congresswoman Edna F. Kelly, who has the support of the reactionary hierarchy.

Rev. Thomas' candidacy on a major party slate is further evidence of the vigor and unity developing around the struggle for adequate and increased Negro representation.

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UE Parley Angered At Sentner's Arrest

By CARL HIRSCH

CLEVELAND.

THE ENRAGED DELEGATES to the United Electrical Workers' convention here bitterly condemned the arrest of 18 additional persons under the Smith Act, including an out-

standing UE leader, William Sentner. The convention roared out its anger when President Albert J. Fitzgerald announced that "the government has once again spread a dragnet to catch people because of their political beliefs."

"Is that the kind of America we want?" Fitzgerald cried out. "This is one of the damndest shames I ever heard of!"

The convention, which has made support of the Harvester strike one of its main concerns, pointed out that Sentner was on strike duty in Rock Falls, Ill., when he was seized Wednesday morning and held under \$25,000 bail.

"I know I express Bill Sentner's sentiments," said Fitzgerald, "when I say they may pick up the leadership of this union one by one, but we will still find leaders within our ranks to continue the fight."

"The government of the United States ought to be damned well

ashamed of themselves," Fitzgerald told the delegates, "and they must be very unsure of themselves when they go running around the country like this picking up people for their political beliefs."

The UE president told of Sentner's record of leadership in the union. He spoke of the animus of the big corporations against the fighting St. Louis UE leader, and how the courts were compelled to find him "not guilty" of criminal syndicalism charges growing out of the Maytag strike in 1938.

"Since that time," said Fitzgerald, "they have harassed his wife, tried to separate her from the children and to deport her to Yugoslavia."

"And today, in the midst of the Harvester strike, the dragnet has caught this man and charged him with conspiring to violate the Smith Act."

The 625 delegates endorsed no party or ticket but called for strong action in the congressional elections "where a positive and often decisive role can be played by UE families and their friends."

The main resolution on political action declared:

"In attempting to break out of the limitations of the two-party system workers are looking for independent expression, by supporting independent candidates against Democrat and Republican office-seekers."

"We know that the worker political problem of winning freedom, peace and security will be solved only when the 45,000,000 Americans represented by organized workers and their families have joined with their allies among the farmers, Negro people and small business men to form a new political party of their own."

The convention described the Smith Act and other thought-control legislation as "monstrous growths which must be destroyed before they have grown to the full maturity of fascism."

The 625 delegates here adopted a 14-point program for defense of civil liberties which the convention said was also a defense against company of government-dominated unions.

The UE's program called for:

- Repeal of the Smith, Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts and similar repressive legislation.
- Abolition of congressional witchhunt committees, as well as

(Continued on Page 6)

Hallinan in Whirlwind Campaign For Immediate Korea Cease-Fire

BANGING AWAY at the two old party candidates on the issue of an immediate cease-fire in Korea, Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan lifts his eastern campaign into high gear this week with talks at shopgates, in farm areas and big cities.

Out of prison on a "contempt" charge less than a month, the 58-year-old attorney is amazing everyone by the vigor of his campaign. The former college football star and boxing champion insists on filling his schedule right up to the hilt, "the rougher and tougher the better." On Thursday he raced through Connecticut making shopgate talks at Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury and Hartford, where large groups of workers listened to his forthright pitch for peace and his exposure of the

double talking of Eisenhower and Stevenson on this key issue.

Friday night he was cheered to the echo at a mass meeting in New Haven's Walber Cross High School, where he spoke with prominent Connecticut leaders such as Nicholas Tomassetti, union leader and former State Senator and Mrs. Eslanda Robeson. The meeting was televised locally.

At Philadelphia earlier in the week before 1,000 people at Town Hall, Hallinan challenged Eisenhower's "liberation" speech head-on to tremendous applause. The peace party's standard bearer noted sarcastically that the peoples of East Europe had not asked to be "liberated," and he contrasted this policy with the silence of the two major parties on the REAL threat to peace and his exposure of the

people against brutal white supremacy.

Branding McCarthyism and McCarranism as the "open face of fascism in America," he condemned Eisenhower for endorsing McCarthy and said: "If Gen. Eisenhower bears principles responsibility for the McCarthy nomination, credit for an assist must be given to Stevenson and Truman."

Hallinan declared that "it is doubtful if there is a lesser of two evils." He cited the Korean war, the "containment" policy and the maintaining of armed forces all over the world—all supported by Stevenson.

THIS WEEKEND he is back in Philadelphia, this time for the meeting of the P. National Committee, a working session. On Tuesday he will make a whirlwind appearance in the nation's capital. The following day he will be in New York for a campaign dinner. Thursday will find him in the New Jersey farm area, speaking in Lakewood and Camden, and on Friday he will speak to steel workers of Coatsville, Pennsylvania in shopgate meetings.

He has been greeted enthusiastically all along the line. Notable has been the outpouring of Irish-American workers, cheering the first presidential candidate of their own national origin in recent election history. Signs of "Up Hallinan!" have appeared to greet the "fighting Irishman."

Vice-presidential candidate Mrs. Charles Hall will campaign in her native California next week.

We urge all Americans, regardless of whether they are Stevenson or Eisenhower voters, to demand of their candidates that they disown and denounce these raids as inflicting new McCarthyite attacks on the American Constitution. We urge all Democratic voters particularly to demand of President Truman that he halt these raids, cancel those already carried out, and amnesty all previous Smith Act victims.

CAN WIN CEASE-FIRE BY ELECTION DAY, APC SAYS

(Continued from Page 3)

culating special material of interest to the youth.

At a meeting of the Garment Labor Peace Committee in New York, Sept. 16, teams of two persons were formed to obtain additional workers from the shops in order to canvass continuously in the shops and on the streets from now until election day. The leaders of two of these teams, Mrs. Clara Shavelson and Mrs. Tessie Hartman, each of whom got 1,000 signatures in the campaign for a five power pact of peace, pledged to exceed this record as part of a garment workers' quota of 15,000.

SIMILAR MESSAGES of encouragement and pledges have come in the mail from peace workers in every section of the country, such as Albuquerque, N.M.; Butte, Mont.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Bergen, N. D.; East Pataskia, Fla. The letters report a new feeling and spirit among the people and welcome the growth of unity in the peace struggle.

It was this sentiment which prompted the initiators of the peace referendum to begin the campaign. In their statement Aug. 28 calling for an immediate halt to the Korean War, the 43 (now more than 100) prominent religious, labor, cultural, artistic and scientific Americans who initiated the campaign declared that "it is our firm belief that this desire to end the Korean war has such widespread support among the American people that if projected into the election campaign along non-partisan lines, candidates for public office, especially the Presidency, will feel compelled to accede to this popular demand to work to end the Korean war."

IN RESPONSE to letters requesting information on the "how" and "what" of the campaign, APC headquarters distributes, at printers' cost, ballots, seals, stickers, leaflets, posters and other campaign material and suggestions designed to be helpful to seasoned canvassers as well as to persons who have begun to work for peace for the first time. The suggestions envisage the involvement of peace forces not yet part of the organized peace movement, such as church groups, fraternal organizations, social clubs and farm, Negro, labor and national minority groups.

Emphasis is placed on the can-

vasser's approach to people without dogmatic, argumentative statements, but in a spirit of friendly interchange of views. The initiators of the campaign stress the importance of exchanging views, and learning from the approaches of others who genuinely want peace but may differ in many respects with the opinions of the canvasser.

CANVASSERS are also urged to carry collection cans and special stamps from local peace committees, so as to help defray the costs of the campaign. Many local peace forces will also find ways to link the struggle for peace with local immediate issues of civil rights, trade union rights, cost-of-living struggles, and other special problems of the people among whom they are working.

To assist canvassers among religious groups, which played a major role in the defeat of Universal Military Training, APC is preparing a special folder for distribution in all Protestant churches on World Communion Sunday, in early October. Initiated by leading churchmen, such as Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Bishop William J. Walls, Rev. Edwin McNeill Potest and Dr. Edwin Dahlberg, the folders can be distributed as part of church services. They include a peace ballot!

In preparation are ballots and material in Spanish.

AMONG LABOR GROUPS, the International Fur and Leather Workers Union has set up a campaign committee, and will feature the peace referendum in the next issue of their paper. Many labor leaders have already expressed support of the referendum, and a statement by them, directed to trade unionists and all American working men and women will shortly be issued.

The campaign initiators believe any individual or group of individuals anywhere in the United States who seriously wants the Korean war ended can become effective in this campaign to stop it. Communications and letters already tell how such individuals and groups meet in their community with all other persons of like mind, plan a campaign and adopt a quota, organize canvassing at shop gates, in churches and clubs, on street corners and by doorbell ringing. The first meeting usually decided on the approach, organizes teams, and plans activities. Regular meetings are held thereafter to weigh

results, exchange experiences, and work out more efficient methods, such as recruiting other canvassers and persuading organizations to conduct balloting of all members.

AS FOR THE INFLUENCE of the campaign on the election, the initiators expect to present the national total of ballots to all presidential candidates in mid- or late October. Special activity is envisaged for United Nations Week, Oct. 14-21. In addition, a delegation will present the result of the balloting to President Truman, since he has the actual power to stop the fighting in Korea at once.

Local peace workers throughout the country will organize delegation to visit state and city candidates, and especially nominees for the U. S. Congress and Senate, and will then report back to the communities, shops and voters.

In their original statement, the referendum initiators declared that "We have a responsibility to humanity and to our country to make it unmistakably clear to our political and military leaders that our people want the Korean war ended."

The American Peace Crusade, which jointly initiated the referendum along with the 100 individual sponsors and which at this stage of the campaign has a major responsibility of coordinating peace activities, is full of confidence that the goal will be attained and a cease-fire won.

UE Parley

(Continued from Page 3)

of harassment and intimidation by the FBI and similar agencies.

• An end to the attacks on the right to strike and on peaceful picketing.

• A determined fight to maintain "the right to speak for and advocate peace."

• Passage of civil rights legislation, and the speedy and effective punishment of all those responsible for violence and terror against the Negro people.

Emil Muelver, a leader of the striking Marathon Electric workers in Wausau, Wis., told the delegates that the strong support they received from the AFL and CIO unions in that region "is the main reason why we have been able to hold out for 200 days."

He related that of the 36 AFL locals in Wausau, all but two are supporting the UE Marathon workers and have contributed money. And when the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers chartered a raiding local at the plant, the AFL locals protested to AFL president William Green and demanded that he revoke the charter.

KEY LOCAL ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 4)

representation. The Republican machine in Brooklyn at first had other selections in mind—all white—but the powerful demands from Bedford-Stuyvesant voters of the district and the insistent community actions to smash the bipartisan lily-white back-door maneuvers, influenced in large measure by the American Labor Party initiative, finally forced GOP county leader John Crews to name a Negro candidate.

The election of Rev. Thomas over the warmongering Congresswoman Kelly, like the election of Mr. Archibald, would mark a fundamental advance nationally in the fight for Negro representation. Their campaigns must be considered as focal points for the entire progressive movement.

THE FIGHT of State Sen. William J. Bligh in the 22 S. D. in East Harlem against the Republican-Democratic gangup, despite individual nominees in both parties, is another No. 1 outpost for trade unionists, particularly. Sen. Bligh's great record in the Legislature for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law and increased workmen's compensation, his fight for civil rights and peace, his campaigns for housing, schools and rent control, and his activity against fare and price boosts, make him an indispensable member of the Senate. He was truly the ONLY people's legislator in Albany for the past two years.

Manuel Medina, leading Puerto Rican in the 14 Assembly District, who lost by a few hundred votes to Hulen Jack in 1950, has a good chance to win this year.

MEDINA'S campaign workers report widespread indignation against the Tammany incumbent Jack, and apathy in the district towards the Republican and Liberal candidates. This key working-class community in Vito Marcantonio's 18 Congressional stronghold can become the Achilles heel for the "get Maro" political conspirators and a mobilized day to day counter-offensive behind Medina can not only sweep him into the Legislature but open the way for an all-out citywide drive behind the Labor Party candidates in the 1953 municipal election.

In the Bronx Howard Fast, world-famous author, is the ALP congressional candidate in the 23 C. D.—where Boss Flynn's machine was jolted off the tracks in the historic Leo Isaacson victory of 1948. Fast is out to repeat history this time and, in a district composed of Negroes, Jewish and Puerto Rican workers.

THERE ARE other important campaigns, notably those of Terry Rosenbaum for Congress in Brooklyn's 11 C. D. and Mrs. Catherine Brown, Negro candidate for Assembly in Brownsville's 23 A. D. These two candidates, symbolizing a dramatic and growing spirit of

the Negro-white unity movement in their overwhelmingly Jewish communities, are waging powerful campaigns. Rosenbaum, a teacher with a magnificent record for academic freedom and a leader in the struggle for justice around the brutal police slaying of Henry Fields, filled the vacancy left by his colleague and friend, Max Gilgoff, who died last month. Both men had been singled out by the Board of Education for witchhunt inquisitions mainly because of their participation in the Fields case and their consistent fight for peace.

MRS. BROWN, a Negro mother of five children, church leader, president of the PTA, for the past five years, a leader in the drive against rat-infested homes and for decent housing, is the first Negro woman ever to run for office in Brownsville. The broadest type of coalition has been formed around her candidacy and she is stirring a groundswell of independent activity for her election throughout Brownsville, giving strength to the Negro-Jewish unity struggle and showing a kind of leadership that stamps her as one of the really outstanding figures to emerge in the city's progressive movement.

The campaigns for such Puerto Rican candidates as Jesus Colon in the Eighth S. D., Luis Hernandez in the 14th A. D. and Jose Giboyeaux in the 10 A. D.—all in Brooklyn; and for Jose Davilla Sempit in the 25 S. D. and Marian Gonzalez, in the Fourth A. D., and Conesula Marcial in the Fifth A. D., in the Bronx, are other areas of political struggle where the issues of housing, police brutality, civil rights and peace are being made pass words into the polling booths next Nov. 1.

For peace in Korea—trade with China — end to remilitarization of Japan

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New York-Peking

PEACE MEET

THURSDAY

SEPT. 25

8 P.M.

City Center Casino

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Dr. John A. Kingsbury

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☐ The Negro Liberation Movement (Thursdays—6:45-8:15).

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what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Devil and Daniel Webster." Walter Houston in the stirring, Benet classic. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

VETS PARTY. No entertainment. No surprises. Just a nice social evening. Vets for Peace, 287 7th Ave. (nr. 28th St.) Sat. Sept. 20, 9 p.m. Cont. \$1.

CANDLELIGHT STUDIO PARTY—Folk, Calypso, Entertainment, Dancing, 111 W. 88th St., nr. Columbus, Sat., Sept. 20, 8:30 sharp. Cont. 75c.

Brooklyn

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Film Circle presents "Blockade" stirring movie on Republican Spain by John Howard Lawson. Sat. and Sun. Sept. 20, 21, 8 p.m. 454 Nostrand Ave. Don. 60c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Devil and Daniel Webster." Walter Houston in the stirring, Benet classic. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

Bronx

ALLERTON CLUB presents "The Senator Was Indiscreet" plus "Hallinan and Bass" short. Sunday, Sept. 21, 8 p.m. at 603 Allerton Ave., Bx.

Brooklyn

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Film Circle presents "Blockade" stirring movie on Republican Spain by John Howard Lawson. Sat. and Sun. Sept. 20 and 21, 8 p.m. 454 Nostrand Ave. Don. 60c.

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Tickets at American Women for Peace, 137 West 55th Avenue

SEE FARE-HIKE SCHEME IN IMPY'S NEW TRANSIT GROUP

Fare increase speculation simmered anew at City Hall this week following Mayor Impellitteri's appointment of three city officials to the newly-created Transit Advisory Commission.

They were chairman, Edward C. Maguire, of the Board of Water Supply; Dennis M. Hurley, Corporation Counsel; and Daniel Kornblum, director of the City Division of Labor Relations.

The gouge scheme was dropped when public indignation swept the Legislature after revelations that an Authority would probably raise the fare to 21 cents a subway ride. Since then, however, Impellitteri has been insisting on an "advisory" commission for transit with powers to recommend change in rates, hours, working conditions and public policy on the transit system. Most experienced City Hall observers see in this Commission a thin camou-

flage for the inevitable Authority which is expected to be part of the mayor's fiscal suggestions to the 1953 Legislature.

The American Labor Party quickly attacked such a commission. Vito Marcantonio, state Chairman, called it a "device to increase the fare to 15 cents" and named the Commerce and Industry Assn. and the New York Board of Trade as the prime movers to "dress up the fare steal in the seemingly respectable disguise" of a Transit Commission.

Marcantonio pledged the ALP's continued fight "against any attempt, in any form, to mulct New Yorkers out of millions of dollars in another fare hike" and called on Mayor Impellitteri to halt his "private poison-package huddles" with Lt. Gov. Frank Moore on city-state finances. The ALP leader demanded that these discussions be turned into open public hearings.

AFL Parley

(Continued from Page 3)

report is Nehru, premier of India. The AFL officialdom goes even beyond the expressed Truman position in its pro-war stand.

THE ISSUE of labor unity, which the Council's report did not even touch upon, came into the convention with dramatic force on its opening day Monday. It was precipitated by William Green's opening speech attack on Lewis as a "disrupter" and "divider" of labor and a renewal of his annual "come back to the house of labor" plea addressed to unions outside the AFL.

Several hours later came a wire from John L. Lewis whose policy committee was then preparing for a strike in a Washington meeting, suggesting to the convention that its authorize an immediate conference to which "all" unions of the country "having contracts with industry" should be invited; that all unions should be admitted into the AFL as they are, with jurisdictional and other adjustments to be considered later through the machinery provided. Lewis expressed his belief that unions with millions of workers would respond and that the reunification could take effect by Oct. 15, in time to make labor's united strength felt in the present election.

THE WIRE, said William Green, would be put before a meeting of the AFL's executive council of 15

men, sometime during the convention. While the Lewis proposal stirred great interest in lower ranks of the labor movement everywhere, it appeared to be getting a cold reception in top AFL ranks. The leaders apparently meant the "come-home" appeal to be merely an attack on Lewis, a formal plea to make the Federation leaders seem like lovers of unity. But they didn't expect it to be taken seriously.

One of the first organizations to give a favorable response to Lewis' appeal was the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers which was holding its convention in Cleveland. A statement of support to Lewis' proposal by UE president Albert J. Fitzgerald was greeted with prolonged applause by the union's delegates.

There was no comment from Philip Murray at this writing.

The AFL convention is scheduled to wind up Tuesday.

Credit Buying Debt Mounts by Billion

CHICAGO (FP).—U. S. consumers in the past six months have gone nearly a billion dollars further into debts to dealers who sell goods on the installment plan.

At the end of 1951 buyers, including mainly low-income families who do most of the installment buying, owed a total of 13½ billion to installment creditors. By the middle of 1952 the total had ballooned to 14½ billion, more than twice the size of the federal budget during the depression.

PENNA. COURT DENIES NELSON RIGHT TO BAIL

PITTSBURGH

STEVE NELSON's right to bail, pending appeal, has just been denied by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. No hearing was held by the court. Nelson is serving a 20-year sentence under the State "sedition" act in the brutal Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., where a previous "sedition" trial prisoner died from bad treatment.

The State Supreme Court has not yet passed on Steve's appeal from his conviction.

Delegation Monday

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, announced this week that people from mid-western and eastern cities will converge on Pittsburgh Monday to protest the treatment of Steve Nelson and other victims of governmental terror there. Nelson, Communist and working class leader, has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment under the anti-labor Pennsylvania state sedition law. He also faces trial under the Smith Act.

Hearings on the Smith Act trial of Nelson and five other defendants are scheduled to begin Monday before Federal Judge Alvah Stewart. Legal arguments of the defense will be based upon the discriminatory and unconstitutional methods under which the indicting grand jury was selected in the Smith Act cases. Questions of double jeopardy for those convicted under the state sedition law will also be argued. Separation of the case of Andrew Onda because of a serious heart condition will be sought.

The delegations, Patterson said, in addition to witnessing the Smith Act legal argument, is expected to call upon District Attorney James Malone to demand bail be set for Nelson and to urge U. S. Attorney Edward Bayle to dismiss the Smith Act cases.

The delegation will gather in the courtroom of Judge Stewart, 8th floor, U. S. Postoffice Building, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Classified Ads

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APARTMENT to share with a young man, \$25 per month. Call all week, Sat. and Sun. 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. OR 4-0894.

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ATTENTION all organizations. Camp Midvale, Nature Friends adult interracial camp, offers its facilities to organizations for conventions, picnics, etc. at special reduced rates. For further information write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. (Only one hour from New York City.)

FOR SALE

PORTABLE AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER—stainless steel interior, on wheels. Reg. \$229.95. Spec. \$179.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR. 3-7819.

SATURDAY and Monday Special—54-inch handsome tweed, slight second, \$2 per yard. Mill End Imports, 80 E. 11th St. Room 206 (cor. 11th St.).

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MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members, 80c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 100 E. 14 St., N.Y. 2.

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AMERICAN JAILED FOR LIFE in Philippines. William J. Pomeroy, is shown with his Philippine wife, Celia Mariano Pomeroy, as they left Camp Murphy to begin serving life sentences in National Penitentiary at Manila. Pomeroy, who remained to fight for Philippine freedom after the war, was sentenced in June.

B'KLYN TENANTS RIP MOSES, URGE LOW-RENT HOUSING

Demanding publicity subsidized housing for low-income families, instead of \$16 a room projects, the executive board of the Upper Williamsburg Tenants, Welfare and Consumers Council went on record as opposed to the recent proposal of Commissioner Robert Moses for non-subsidized "slum clearance." The action took place at the headquarters of the recently organized Council, 981-A Myrtle Ave. Copies of a letter of protest to Mayor Impellitteri and to the City Planning Commission, were released to the press by Mrs. Bertha Moses, chairman of the Executive Board.

"There is no doubt," the letter states, "that the rat-infested, tuberculosis breeding firetraps of Williamsburg and Bedford-Stuyvesant must come down! The landlords and the Building and Housing Department have allowed our community to become a blighted slum."

"In our many years of fighting for repairs, it is only after the Grand Jury investigation on housing started two months ago here in Brooklyn that we finally have begun to get some violations removed. Coming at a time when we are pressing landlords to clean up our buildings once and for all, Mr. Moses' proposal can only serve to give these property owners an out to refuse to proceed with major repairs."

"In our community there are vacant lots which could be used as sites for a series of small projects

for low-income tenants. These could be built relatively quickly, with families remaining where they are during the building stage, thus eliminating the need for relocation. Many perfectly habitable or easily renovated buildings could be saved.

"We do not deny the need for moderate rent projects, but inasmuch as the recent appropriations for low-rent projects have been so puny, we are forced to brand the Moses plan as an evasion of responsibility to those who are in the gravest plight—the thousands of low-paid families, mainly Puerto Rican and Negro, who are trapped in the notorious slum-dwellings of New York City."

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A wonderful SALE on imported
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Cheaper than any place in
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9 Colors and Patterns
54" handsome dress weaves
Value \$5.95
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MILL END IMPORTS

\$1.00 in adv. (reserved); \$1.25 at the
time of publication and People's

Yes, the Mayor and the Police Commissioner must "act." But not, as the Hearstings intend them to, by giving official sanction to anti-Negro violence. Mayor Impellitteri, who drew editorial fire from the World-Telegram for daring to deny the existence of the paper's concocted "crime wave" among New York's Negro citizens, should speak and act boldly to prevent New York, N. Y., from turning into Lynchville, Miss.

So if you agree that pitching is a key factor in any team's success, and of course it is, you would have to agree that the touted Yankee farm system could never make the grade without the major help of the Yankee bankroll.

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See Ad on Page 6

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STANLEY

Dockers Start Voting On Arbitration Issue

— See Page 5 —

Newspaper 'Rapist' Hoax Incites Klan Cross-Burning

POLICE FIGURES SHOW 'RAPE' WAVE IS HOAX

New York Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan and even FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover on Friday debunked the "rape" wave hatched by the newspapers. Monaghan made public figures showing that while 147 complaints of rape or alleged rape were received last year, only 138 such complaints have been received in 1952.

Hoover's bureau, making its semi-annual report on national crime statistics, revealed that all major crimes except rape registered increases. Rape offenses showed a drop in the first half of this year while major crimes generally rose 6.4 percent over 1951.

These figures gave the lie to such slanted headlines as the Times' on Friday, intended to feed the flames of the anti-Negro hysteria: "30 Policewomen Join Crime Fight; Every Resource Used on Rapists."

A policeman's young wife was the victim of a tragic slaying early Friday which might never have happened save for the newspapers' faked crime wave. Patrolman John Milo shot and killed his wife, Mary, at 3 a.m. in their Washington Heights apartment, 86 Haven Ave., when he mistook her in the dark, he said for an alleged "Negro

burglar."

A New York World-Telegram reporter, Paul Meskil on Friday bylined a story boasting how he was instrumental the same day in having a Negro and a Puerto Rican arrested for what the headline called a "street mugging."

But when you read the story you find the same manipulating of facts that has marked all the concocted "crime wave" stories.

The reporter was on his way to work when, he said, "a 200-pound Negro lunged toward me with outstretched hands," and mumbled something, but I didn't catch the words." The reporter added that a "pint-sized Puerto Rican" (this is his own racist description) accompanied the larger man. Then, the reporter continued, "they gave me time to run past them."

When two men were picked up later by the Telegram writer and a police prowler car, the Telegram writer regretfully concludes that

since he "hadn't been mugged, slugger or held up, the suspects couldn't be charged with any of these crimes. Instead, they were booked on disorderly conduct charges."

What a pity he wasn't wearing a dress. It could have been "attempted rape," then. For isn't that what the newspapers are after?

As if to justify the Police Commissioner's figures and to explode the Telegram's and the other papers' ugly bias, the Telegram itself had to report that a "quiet night" was spent by the city. Despite the fact that 50 police-women "rode subways, walked lonely streets and paraded through bus and train stations," while 200 cops patrolled the streets, not a single "set terrorist" was found.

Frustrated in its anti-Negro designs, the Telegram mourned openly on its front-page: "Lady Cops Waste The Night."

Nobody framed, you see!

By MICHAEL SINGER

The anti-Negro hysteria being whipped up by New York City newspapers exploded early Friday morning into a KKK cross-burning in a Negro-white community in Queens.

The cross-burning, the first result in the Southern white-supremacist-type of "rape" hysteria invented by the commercial press, occurred in a vacant lot just after midnight at 178 St. and Linden Blvd. in the Addisley Park section of St. Albans, Queens. This is a Negro and white residential district, distinguished by its fine homes and tree-lined streets, and including such popular Negro inhabitants as Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Lena Horne, famous singing star.

The KKK lynch symbol was made of molding, three feet high, and covered with a black cloth drenched in gasoline. A fuse several yards long was attached.

The KKK cross-burning in the heavily Negro-populated community of St. Albans, Queens, was an effort to "inspire fear among the Negro and white citizens there," and was "directed at white persons to discourage the sale of their homes to Negroes," it was charged by Assemblyman J. Lewis Fox of the 12 A.D., which encompasses St. Albans. Fox said he based his charge on a report he had heard.

Two other legislators representing the St. Albans district joined with Assemblyman Fox in denouncing the outrage. State Sen. James F. Fitzgerald declared that the "act is entirely un-American" and City Councilman Eric J. Treulich—both of the 5th Sena-

(Continued on Page 7)

Union Leader Hits Cross-Burning

William Bender, American Communications Association, declared:

"This crossburning degeneracy is a direct consequence of the phony anti-Negro 'crime wave' dreamed up and publicized by New York newspapers. The police commissioner's own figures showing there have been fewer assaults and related crimes this month than in the same period last year clearly exposed the whole sordid press campaign. Yet the newspapers continue to incite hysteria. In the Queens case public officials should be compelled not only to catch and punish the cross-burners but to expose and condemn those newspaper which instigated this hated Klan style demonstration."

ARTS, SCIENCE GROUP HITS 18 NEW SMITH ACT ARRESTS

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions Friday denounced the arrests of 18 progressives in the Midwest and West, pointing out that ironically these 18 were made victims of the thought-control Smith Act on Constitution Day.

The council declared:

"Constitution Day, 1952, was observed by many speeches extolling the Bill of Rights, and by the arrests of 18 more Communists under the Smith Act.

"To those who have not succumbed to the current climate of fear, these two forms of observance are irreconcilable. McCarthyism and McCarranism are now widely recognized as reactionary weapons of thought control. Unfortunately it is not so fully appreciated that the persecutions under the Smith Act are equally inimical to freedom of thought and opinion.

"The trials which have already taken place have convinced them-

selves with books and ideas rather than with criminal acts.

"As Justice Black said in dissenting from the Supreme Court decision in the Dennis case, the defendants were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government.

"Police roundups of citizens on such indictments, no matter how unpopular their views, violate American democracy. The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions protests these new arrests and calls for public support of HR 7493 to repeal the Smith Act. We hope that all liberty-loving Americans and particularly those who disagree with the political views of Communist victims of the Smith Act join this protest. Let us lay aside fear. Let us save our Constitution from dishonor."

Nixon's 17G Slush Fund Is OK With Eisenhower

ABOARD EISENHOWER SPECIAL. — General Eisenhower Friday backed Sen. Richard Nixon, his running mate, for taking a \$17,000 slush fund from a group of 50 wealthy Californians. Eisenhower, Republican candidate for President, sought to hide Nixon's conduct with his own version of red-baiting.

Eisenhower issued a statement in defense of Nixon after a long huddle with his top political advisers aboard his special campaign train in southeastern Nebraska.

"I believe Dick Nixon to be an honest man," Eisenhower said. "I am confident he will place all the facts before the American people fairly and squarely."

The disclosure yesterday that Nixon had received financial assistance of \$16,000 to \$17,000 in the last two years overshadowed for the moment Eisenhower's midwestern whistle-stop tour.

In his statement, Eisenhower said he planned to talk with Nixon as soon as he could reach him by telephone. Aides at Nixon's side

NIXON \$17,000 ALIBI FLOPS —GOV'T PAID 16G EXPENSES

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Richard M. Nixon's alibi for taking \$17,000 from a group of wealthy Californians to save the people money for his office expenses flopped Friday when latest reports of Nixon's office expenses paid for by the government showed \$16,000 paid out in three months.

The most recent records on Nixon's Senate office expenses showed \$15,851.70 was paid out of federal funds for office help in the three months of April-June, 1951.

The report showed a peak of 14 employees in Nixon's office in that quarter. The Senator's office said the normal force is 13.

Nixon claimed Friday that what he was doing was "saving you taxpayers money." Rather than charging the expenses of his office to the government as other office holders have done, he said, what he did was have those expenses paid by the people back home, who were interested in the cause for which Nixon was fighting.

Hallinan in Whirlwind Campaign For Immediate Korea Cease-Fire

BANGING AWAY at the two old party candidates on the issue of an immediate cease-fire in Korea, Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan lifts his eastern campaign into high gear this week with talks at shopgates, in farm areas and big cities.

Out of prison on a "contempt" charge less than a month, the 56-year-old attorney is amazing everyone by the vigor of his campaign. The former college football star and boxing champion insists on filling his schedule right up to the hilt, "the rougher and tougher the better." On Thursday he raced through Connecticut making shopgate talks at Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury and Hartford, where large groups of workers listened to his forthright pitch for peace and his exposure of the

double talking of Eisenhower and Stevenson on this key issue.

Friday night he was cheered to the echo at a mass meeting in New Haven's Wilbur Cross High School, where he spoke with prominent Connecticut leaders such as Nicholas Tomassetti, union leader and former State Senator and Mrs. Eslanda Robeson. The meeting was televised locally.

At Philadelphia earlier in the week before 1,000 people at Town Hall, Hallinan challenged Eisenhower's "liberation" speech head-on to tremendous applause. The peace party's standard bearer noted sarcastically that the peoples of East Europe had not asked to be "liberated," and he contrasted this policy with the silence of the two major parties on the REAL liberation struggle of the South African

people against brutal white supremacy.

Branding McCarthyism and McCarranism as the "open face of fascism in America," he condemned Eisenhower for endorsing McCarthy and said: "If Gen. Eisenhower bears principles responsibility for the McCarthy nomination, credit for an assist must be given to Stevenson and Truman."

Hallinan declared that "it is doubtful if there is a lesser of two evils." He cited the Korean war, the "containment" policy and the maintaining of armed forces all over the world—all supported by Stevenson.

THIS WEEKEND he is back in Philadelphia, this time for the meeting of the PP National Committee, a working session. On Tues-

day he will make a whirlwind appearance in the nation's capital. The following day he will be in New York for a campaign dinner. Thursday will find him in the New Jersey farm area, speaking in Lakewood and Camden, and on Friday he will speak to steel workers of Coatsville, Pennsylvania in shopgate meetings.

He has been greeted enthusiastically all along the line. Notable has been the outpouring of Irish-American workers, cheering the first presidential candidate of their own national origin in recent election history. Signs of "Up Hallinan!" have appeared to greet the "fighting Irishman."

Vice presidential candidate Mrs. Charlotta Bass will campaign in her native California next week.

NEW YORK'S PEACE MEET ON SEPT. 25

A peace meeting in New York on Sept. 25, to coincide with the opening in Peking of the Asian Peace Conference, will be held at the New York City Casino, 135 West 55th St., it was stressed this week by Mrs. Mary Russak, secretary of the Sponsoring Committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference.

Millions Face Rent Hike Oct. 1

WASHINGTON.

FOR SEVERAL MILLION tenants Oct. 1 will see the end of rent control and the beginning of a new and faster rise in rents.

Under the rent control law adopted by Congress early last summer, except for designated "defense areas," federal rent control will be continued only in those communities where the local government formally requests it of the Rent Stabilization Agency before midnight Sept. 30.

There are 2,400 incorporated communities under federal rent regulations. On Sept. 12 only 740 had sent to RSA resolutions asking for continued rent control.

Since then a few large communities have acted, including Baltimore where labor and consumer groups compelled the city government to adopt a resolution over protests of real estate interests. Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis have also adopted resolutions.

Large cities which have not yet taken steps, despite the imminence of the deadline, are Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus and San Francisco. In these cities, however, labor and consumer organizations are pressing vigorously for action.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently revealed that where rent controls have been lifted rents have risen drastically and have been most pronounced in houses and apartments renting for \$30 a month or less. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, which was decontrolled in May, 1950, rents on \$30-a-month units rose 86 percent and all Birmingham rents rose 50 percent. The average hike for all decontrolled units in the country has been 23 percent compared with an 8 percent rise for houses under rent control.



PLANNING ASIA-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE—Delegates from Asia and the United States as well as countries bordering on the Pacific are shown in Peking, China, as they planned a Peace

Conference of Asia and Pacific Regions. The 47 delegates from 20 countries urged the people "to unite, strengthen and extend the movement for safeguarding peace."

Can Win Cease-Fire by Election Day, APC Says

By JOHN PITTMAN

A CEASE-FIRE in Korea can be won before Nov. 4, election day, and five million "Yes" votes in the National Peace Referendum will win it. This is the conviction and goal of United States peace forces, as reflected in the statements and campaign plans of the American Peace Crusade. The campaign was launched at the end of August and results already presage its success.

CONFERENCES launching the campaign have already been held in Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Requests for tens of thousands of peace ballots have poured into the Crusade's office at 125 W. 72 St.,

New York City. More than 250,000 have already been distributed. San Francisco has 50,000; Philadelphia, 25,000; Illinois, 10,000; Connecticut, 10,000; Sullivan, Mo., 300.

The first report of balloting by a Lithuanian-American music society at a picnic in Chicago last Sunday revealed 92 for and three against. The peace ballots state: "I want a cease-fire in Korea NOW

with all remaining questions to be settled at a immediate peace conference."

AMERICAN WOMEN for Peace have accepted a quota of 1,500,000 and have already begun circulating 10,000 ballots with their own imprint. The American Youth Peace Crusade, with a quota of 500,000 by election day, have begun cir-

(Continued on Page 6)

Credit Buying Debt Mounts by Billion

CHICAGO (FP).—U. S. consumers in the past six months have gone nearly a billion dollars further into debts to dealers who sell goods on the installment plan.

At the end of 1951 buyers, including mainly low-income families who do most of the installment buying, owed a total of 13½ billion to installment creditors. By the middle of 1952 the total had ballooned to 14½ billion, more than twice the size of the federal budget during the depression.

Negro Baptists Welcome Poll on Cease-Fire

CHICAGO DELEGATES from the National Baptist Convention just concluded here were bringing back to their four and a half million fellow religionists in the U. S. and Canada the new "Cease-Fire in Korea" ballot issued by the American Peace Crusade. Distribution of the ballot by members of the Illinois Peace Assembly to 10,000 delegates climaxed their week of meetings at the 34th Street Armory and in numerous churches on Chicago's South Side.

Hundreds stopped to fill out and return their ballots on the spot, and scores of others made it a point to inform the peace workers that the ballot would be presented to their congregations on their arrival home. A number placed immediate orders ranging from 50 to 500 for a small South Carolina church for a small South Carolina church.

to 500 for a Missouri Baptist parish.

"The reception for our ballot was warm and wonderful," reported Mrs. Johnnie Mae Parks, South Side leader of the APC. She disclosed that 149 of the first 150 ballots returned were "Yes" on the proposition of a cease-fire in Korea now, "with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference."

Ministers and active lay members of the largest Negro church movement in the U. S., many of them from isolated towns and farm communities in the deep South and far West, stopped to thank the distributors. Typical of their reaction was the comment of one churchman: "This is the kind of opportunity for which we have prayed, to unite our strength for the achievement of peace on earth."

There were frequent "Amen's" from delegates as they read the "Prayer for Peace" attached to the ballot.

The prayer declared, in part: "All men are our brothers, no matter what their race, nationality, color, religious belief or political faith . . . May the day soon come, O God, when nations shall beat their tanks made for killing into tractors designed for cultivating the earth. Hasten the day the swift wings that now drop fire and desolation upon villages and innocent people may instead fly foods, medicines and soul-healing messages of good-will. Our Father, Thy great will be done to create a world fellowship of peace and freedom, and may it be said of us that we are blessed because we are numbered among the peacemakers of the world."

Greetings to the
DELEGATES
of the
NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION

I WANT
a "cease fire" in Korea NOW with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference.

1 VOTE
YES

☐

1 VOTE
NO

☐

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all members of the National Baptist Convention for election to public office, including General Agents, Ministers of the Gospel, and members of the Executive Board of the Convention.

Please send me . . . ballots

Name _____

City _____

State _____

I am a member of the _____ Church

I am a member of the _____ denomination

I am a member of the _____ race

I am a member of the _____ age group

I am a member of the _____ sex

I am a member of the _____ marital status

I am a member of the _____ occupation

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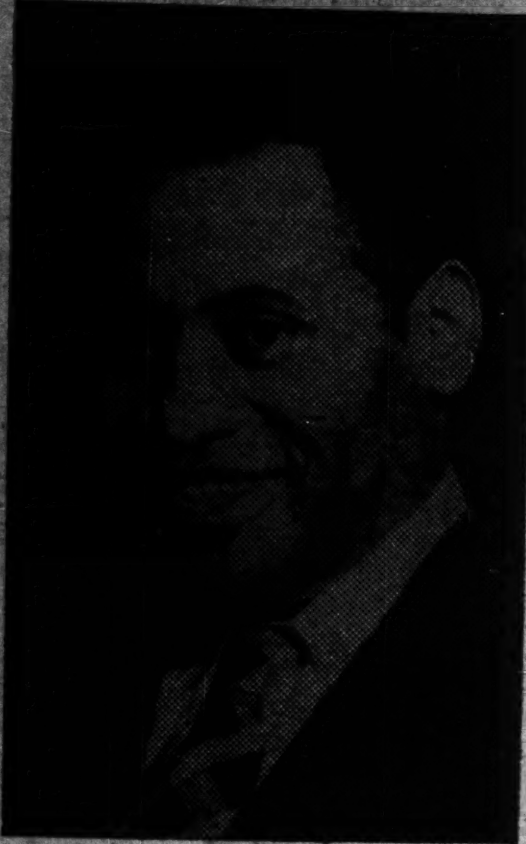
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Peace Meeting Thursday Will Hear Robeson



ROBESON

Paul Robeson, member of the World Peace Council and Hugh Dean, correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Compass and expert on Far Eastern affairs, will speak at the peace meeting being held here next Thursday to coincide with the opening in Peking of the Asian Peace Conference. The New York meeting, to be held at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55th St., will receive greetings from the key delegations to the Asian Peace Conference and also convey a message to Peking.

Among the speakers at the City Center Casino will be Miss Reiko Urabe, a Japanese-American peace leader.

The Chinese Youth Chorus will contribute songs.

Cost of Living at Record High; Food Up 16% Since Korea

WASHINGTON.—The cost of living soared to an all-time high at mid-August. Retail prices rose two-tenths of one percent from July 15 to Aug. 15, the third straight month living costs have moved to a record high, and the sixth successive month of price increases. Retail prices reached record-high levels last January.

After a slight drop in February, they started rising again and have been on the upgrade ever since. New records were established in June, July and August.

The latest report shows retail price increases in all major consumer groups except apparel and home furnishings.

The biggest jump of six-tenths of one percent was reported for fuel, electricity and refrigeration. Retail food prices and rents rose three-tenths of one percent. Apparel declined one-tenth of one percent, and house furnishings remained unchanged from mid-July.

The new figure was 12.3 percent above that of June 15, 1950, just before outbreak of the Korean war, and three percent above a year ago.

The new price index rose to 191.1 points of the 1935-39 average in mid-August. This was three points above the previous high of 190.8 on July 15.

The bureau said the latest boost in food prices resulted mainly from a 4.1 percent increase in eggs and a 2.6 percent hike in meats, poultry and fish.

Pork prices were up 8.1 percent in the month and chickens rose 5.5 percent.

The food price increase brought that index to 235.5 percent of the 1935-39 average. This was 3.7 percent higher than a year ago and 16 percent above the June, 1950, pre-Korean war level.

Dimock Will Hear Acquittal Motion Monday

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Edward J. Dimock on Friday rejected a defense motion to dismiss the Smith Act indictment against the 15 New York Communists.

The motion was one of several attacking the frameup character of the trial offered by the defense at the conclusion of the government's case. It was pressed by defense attorneys John T. McTernan and Frank Serri. It reviewed the history of the thought control legislation and asked that the indictment be thrown out on grounds it violated civil rights guaranteed by the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

Judge Dimock denied the motion without hearing argument. He ordered defense attorneys to begin argument Monday at 10:30 a.m. Monday on motions for acquittal, giving McTernan and Serri two hours each to argue on behalf of 13 defendants, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, defendants acting as their own counsel, 30 minutes each.

Assistant Prosecutor David L. (Continued on Page 6)

Europe's Redbaiters Stage Show for AFL

By GEORGE MORRIS

The platform of the AFL convention was given over for a full day Friday to an outpouring of slanders against the Soviet Union and fantastic lies about alleged "slave labor," through the speeches of an assortment of visitors from abroad.

The speakers included J. H. Oldenbrook, secretary of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions; Vassily Ershov, claims he was a Red Army officer and "escaped"; G. M. Dimitrov, Bulgarian renegade and head of the so-called International Peasants Union; David H. Morse director of the International Labor Office; Albert Roberts, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, and Leon Jouhaux, of the French splinter Force Ouvriere.

The show was just a plain lie contest with speakers outbidding each other in yarns of "slavery," "starvation" and "revolts" in the

countries of Socialism. The day's proceedings added up to fanning an atmosphere in support of the Dulles policy for a war to "liberate" the peoples of those countries.

Morse expressed fear that if war production tapers off the "free world" there will be in an economic crisis. He offered no solution, however.

The convention digressed from its anti-Soviet show for a few minutes to pass several resolutions, among them a mild one on the Walter-McCarran immigration law directing the AFL to make efforts "to bring about sound improvements and necessary revisions" in the next Congress.

Another resolution called for more attention to organization of women workers.

The convention will hear Gov. Stevenson Monday. There will be no sessions over the weekend.

Chaim Singer Dies

Chaim Singer, long-time progressive, died suddenly Thursday night at his home in Brooklyn. Singer, who was 77-years-old, was well known in Brownsville as a firm supporter of the Morning Freiheit, the Jewish progressive daily newspaper.

Rubber Workers Reelect Buckmaster

ASBURY PARK, N. J. — The CIO United Rubber Workers Thursday elected their 58-year-old president, Leland S. Buckmaster of Akron, O., to his eighth term in office.

Buckmaster, also a vice-president of the CIO, was unopposed and unanimously approved by acclamation for another one-year term.

Also re-elected were Vice-President Joseph W. Childs, Akron, O., a member of the National Wage Stabilization Board; and Secretary-Treasurer Desmond Walker of Mansfield, O., both for their fourth terms.

Re-elected as trustees were: George Froelich, Naugatuck, Conn.; James Dunn, Wilmington, Del.; E. K. Bowers, Gasden, Ala.; Josh Tools, Memphis, Tenn.; G. L. Lewis, Akron, O.; and Norman Allison, Bowmanville, Ont.

Green, Lewis Exchange Wires On Labor Unity

WASHINGTON.—William Green, AFL president and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, exchanged telegrams Friday on Lewis' proposal for a conference Oct. 15 to unite all labor against the employers' attacks.

Green wired Lewis that the proposal, "will be submitted to executive council for consideration and action at earliest possible moment."

"Will advise you promptly of such action as executive council may take," he added.

Lewis replied: "I appreciate your wire. Millions of members of organized labor will earnestly hope that you will have some luck with the members of the executive council on the momentous question of unity."

Leon Straus, chairman of the United Labor Action Committee, announced Friday that at a special meeting of the committee unanimous support was voiced for the unity appeal issued by John L. Lewis, with a pledge, wired to Lewis, that "we will do everything possible to help achieve such unity on a local scale here in New York."

"Not only is the vicious Taft-Hartley law still with us, but the attacks on labor are increasing," Straus said, "as evidenced by the union-busting activities of the McCarran committee and the arrest of trade union leaders under the Smith Act."

"Only if labor is united will we be able effectively to fight the wage freeze, high prices, graft and corruption. Only if labor is united will we begin to move more quickly in the direction of peace."

400 HAIL LAWYERS FOR '15,' VOW SMITH ACT FIGHT

The people admire fighters, and 400 of them packed into the McAlpin Hotel ballroom Thursday night to pour out their admiration for the four attorneys defending the 15 Smith Act victims in the current New York trial.

It was a powerful tribute to John McTernan, Mary Kaufman, Frank Serri and James Wright. But it also became a tribute to Georg Crockett, Jr., Abraham Isserman, Louis McCabe, Richard Gladstein and Harry Sacher, the five attorneys who defended the first 11 victims of the Smith Act.

The six stirring speakers matched the rising rounds of applause for the "front line fighters against the Smith Act."

Sponsored by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, the dinner tribute turned out to be

a stage for a wider and increased public fight against the Smith Act, and against the present and growing crop of persecutions it is strewing over the country.

With every speaker, the enthusiasm to build up the fight to repeal the Smith Act increased. It began with CEDC Chairman Clifford McAvoy who said the four attorneys had "displayed the courage necessary for the fight back."

It went to Yale University Law Professor Thomas I. Emerson who recounted the role of lawyers joining with the people to fight and win the battle against repression.

It hit a high when Crockett, released from jail Aug. 23 after serving four months on a contempt charge for his defense of the 11 convicted Communist leaders, said the Negro people "are mindful of the fact that the first line of civil

rights is the defense of Communists."

It soared higher when Claudia Jones, one of the 15 defendants and the first Negro woman to be tried under the Smith Act, maintained that "making the people understand will be the lever to reverse the Smith Act and the verdicts behind it."

It hit a new peak with the story Royal W. France, former Florida University law professor, told. He said he had never met or spoken to a Communist until last year, when he came out of retirement to defend them in the courtroom.

"My life has been made more fruitful and gainful since then," he related. And he told of the new appreciation of courage he had gained from meeting Communists in America, and in Greece, where he had observed the trial of 19

Greek seamen under a death sentence for their political views. "To know such people is to regain faith and courage."

Isserman, making his first address since his release from jail, announced that he was filing a petition for review by the Supreme Court of his disbarment from the courts. "They weren't able to kill the labor movement, no matter what they tried. The growing unity between the peace and labor movement promises to sweep the repression away again," he declared.

With simple and eloquent expressions of thanks and gratitude, Mrs. Kaufman, Wright, Serri and McTernan capped the affair. And they in turn paid tribute to the steady, unshaking courage of the 15 defendants.

Our School Children Had Seats in Lincoln's Time

By ART SHIELDS

I'VE SEEN sights in the New York public schools this last week that might have brought tears to Abe Lincoln's eyes. In Lincoln's days the school kids had seats. The seats might be benches made out of split logs. But the kids didn't have to stand with aching legs while they studied their reading, writing and arithmetic.

Lincoln couldn't stand a child's tears. They filled him with such distress. And I wonder what he would have done if he had seen that little five and a half year old Puerto Rican boy crying in a crowded class room at PS 141 on 58th and Amsterdam Ave. last week. The kid was crying softly to himself in a corner when I visited the school. He wanted his mama and he wanted a seat.

I saw some other crying children in the schools on Manhattan's West Side this last week. But that little fellow whimpering to himself in Spanish while his legs ached was the saddest sight of all.

THE CROWDING is worse than ever this year. One classroom with 30 seats that I visited in that 58th St. building used to have just 30 kids two years ago. It has SIXTY kids today for those 30 seats.

Sixty kids for 30 seats! Or 58 kids for 40 seats in a classroom at PS 94 at Amsterdam and 68th St., nearby And 25 or 50 percent more kids than seats in many other classrooms throughout the city! Think what agony that brings to the tender legs and feet of tiny

Negro and white children throughout the city.

And it's all so unnecessary. If the authorities would build school houses instead of atom bombs every kid would have a seat and his parents could have decent apartments as well.

THAT little Puerto Rican child, for instance, can have a seat if the New York Board of Education will build a modern school house that it has promised to build.

The school site was purchased some time ago on 60th St. west of Amsterdam. The construction of the modern building was authorized at a cost of \$1,700,000. But the Board of Education is stalling on its promise to build. The new building is delayed while

the school authorities conduct their shameful witchhunt against progressive teachers, and while they root out progressive books from the school libraries.

The witchhunt and the delay in building go together. The progressive teachers, whom the school board is firing, are opposed to war. They want school buildings instead of atom bombs.

So the Teachers Union leaders were fired after a witchhunting hearing conducted by the big Morgan banking lawyer, Theodore Kneidl. And the Morgan interests that he represents have the biggest stake in atom bomb war profiteering. They want more bombs—not more schools.

EACH YEAR more kids lose

their seats in the schools, for the kids are multiplying while the number of schools stands pretty still. In the modern PS 83 on 26th St. and Ninth Ave., for instance, every kid still has a seat. But the prophets say there will be standees next year or the year after.

The good old days when kids had time to eat lunch are disappearing fast. Most kids study on a one-session basis. They are morning students who are through for the day at noon after only 4 hours (instead of the regular five hours). Or they are afternoon students who get out too late for youthful sports.

The only hope is more schools, more teachers—and a policy of PEACE.

Key Elections Give New Yorkers Chance to Cast Ballots for Peace

By MICHAEL SINGER

WITH LESS than seven weeks to Election Day, candidates of the American Labor Party and other progressive independent slates are opening the throttle on their campaigns. In scores of districts voters have heard and seen the crusaders for peace, liberty and security.

While the monopoly press beats its war drums for Eisenhower and Stevenson, casting a glance at the local scene only to heed the words and report the maneuverings of politicians who echo the insanities of their national leaders, peace candidates at rallies, door-to-door petition canvassers for Smith Act victim aspirants to office, and street corner Negro rights meetings, have been bringing home the real issues of the campaign.

A ROUNDUP of the local election picture shows a number of important elections in every borough where Negro, Puerto Rican, women and trade union leaders are heading up campaigns and helping to rally the community against the drive for war. Aside from the national candidates of the Progressive Party, Vincent Hallinan, for President, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, for vice-president, New Yorkers have an opportunity to strike a series of blows against the bipartisan machine.

They have Corlies Lamont, fighter for peace, as candidate for the U. S. Senate, who is in the race against Republican incumbent Sen. Ives, the Democratic John Cashmore and the Liberal George S. Counts. This campaign can help swing rank and file Liberals behind the only senatorial candidate who has a program for peace.

TWO MAJOR CANDIDATES are Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Smith Act victim and Negro workingclass leader, who is running for Assembly from Harlem's 11 A.D., and Simon W. Gerson, one of the 15 Smith Act defendants in the current Foley Square frameup, who is a candidate for Congress from Brooklyn's 13 C.D. Davis on the Freedom Party ticket and Gerson on the People's Rights Party slate constitute a one-two punch for repeal of the Smith Act, against McCarthyism and McCarranism, and for peace and Negro rights that are unprecedented opportunities in the campaign.

Two key campaigns are centered around Negro candidates who have the endorsement of each of the major political parties. In the 21 Senatorial District in Manhattan Julius Archibald, victorious primary candidate against the Tammany incumbent, has a chance of becoming the first Negro ever to sit in the State Senate. Backed by the dissident Democratic leader Robert B. Blafisz, but given his first endorsement by the

vigorous fight of Negroes and whites in the Non-Partisan Committee to Elect a Negro to the State Senate, Mr. Archibald's campaign is of decisive importance to the whole struggle for Negro representation and a blow to the Dixiecrats North and South.

IN BROOKLYN'S 10th C. D. the Rev. George W. Thomas, Republican candidate, is campaigning against the Democratic Congresswoman Edna F. Kelly, who has the support of the reactionary hierarchy.

Rev. Thomas' candidacy on a major party slate is further evidence of the vigor and unity de-

veloping around the struggle for adequate and increased Negro representation. The Republican machine in Brooklyn at first had other selections in mind—all white—but the powerful demands from Bedford-Stuyvesant voters of the district and the insistent community actions to smash the bipartisan lily-white back-door maneuvers, influenced in large measure by the American Labor Party initiative, finally forced GOP county leader John Crews to name a Negro candidate.

The election of Rev. Thomas over the warmongering Congresswoman Kelly, like the election of Mr. Archibald, would mark a fundamental advance nationally in the fight for Negro representation. Their campaigns must be considered as focal points for the entire progressive movement.

THE FIGHT of State Sen. William J. Bianchi in the 22 S. D. in East Harlem against the Republican (Continued on Page 6)

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign



GATES

There's ONE War Press and ONE for Peace



DAVIS

FOR A BRIEF MOMENT in this election campaign, the big guns of the Democratic Party got a bit hot over the way the newspapers are handling the campaign. Adlai Stevenson, complained we had a "one-party press" because newspapers with some 85 percent of the country's circulation were editorially supporting Republican candidate Eisenhower, while those with less than 10 percent circulation were backing him.

Mr. Stevenson's mad, it turned out, was a very short one indeed. "It's okay," he said. "The newspapers are fair. They're putting me on the front pages along with Eisenhower, and reporting my campaign just like his."

WHAT STEVENSON and the Republican mouthpieces for Eisenhower neatly sidestepped, though, was that the newspapers had entered into an extensive conspiracy to shut out not only editorial comment, but even the slightest news about a third ticket in the field—the Progressive Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan for President and Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice President.

Ask the average voter on the street about this ticket, and he'll tell you he never heard of it. Of course not. The Big Business crowd which either owns, or in one way or another dominates, all the means of communication, including the great majority of newspapers, are very careful not to let on that there is a ticket in the field which wants to establish peace in Korea right now, and which demands peace negotiations with the Russians to settle outstanding

differences; which is genuinely for civil rights in all its aspects, which backs the economic needs of the workingman; and which warns that the country, through the red-baiting hysteria which the bigwigs are trying to promote, is being taken for a ride to fascism.

THE NEWSPAPPERS are, in fact, reporting only one side. There are a few newspapers, though, which do report the activities of the Progressive Party ticket, and which are trying to let the voters know there is a true alternative to the war program of the two major parties. The Worker is one of these newspapers.

We think, and we're sure you'll agree with us, that the circulation of those newspapers reporting—and supporting—the Progressive Party ticket needs increasing, and needs it quickly, before the elections.

This is one reason we're shooting for 6,500 subs for The Worker and 1,000 for the Daily Worker within the next few weeks.

CAN THE SUBS be obtained? Well, consider one man who finally decided to get into our campaign. He got nine subs in a single evening, and came back with another two a few days later. Visited 11 people, he said, and obtained 11 subs. These were all people he knew. Could have got subs from them earlier, he said, but had not got around to it.

The subs are there. We need your help to get them, and thus to increase our own ability to do a job for peace and progress in the election campaign.



Defy So. Africa Segregation Laws

As part of a campaign against the rigid segregation laws of Premier Malan's government, South Africans take over a train compartment marked for "Europeans Only." Thirty-four persons were arrested when the train reached Capetown.

Armaments Bringing Slump to West Europe

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Washington-inspired war drive has produced a slow-down in the rate of industrial expansion in Western Europe, while industry in the People's Democracies has "expanded rapidly," according to a report made today by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

The report estimated the rise in the People's Democracies at an average 20 percent over the same period last year, and said each of these countries is continuing its rapid rate of expansion.

The UN economists declared the workers of the German Democratic Republic had gained an increase in real wages brought about by decreases in retail prices.

But in Western Europe as a whole, the report said, industrial employment and production stagnate or fell—even after allowing for normal seasonal declines—in all the big western countries except France, "where there was an upward swing caused by the anticipation of increased spending for armaments."

Exports also "marked time" in Western Europe, with durable goods the worst hit and textile sales continuing to suffer. Consumption continued to drop.

The report indicated that United States and Canadian trusts were the beneficiaries of the reverse suffered by the Western European

countries. The United States and Canada were supplying a higher proportion of Europe's imports than they did during the pre-Korean war period, but was sending a smaller proportion of its exports to the dollar area than in 1950.

The UN economists noted that U. S. expenditures in Europe were \$100,000,000 higher than a year ago, but blamed the U. S. for partially contributing to the deteriorating dollar position of Europe by its reduction of purchases from Europe and especially its reduction of raw material purchases from the sterling area.

(Editor's Note: News service abstracts of the UN report do not elaborate the three principal causes of the deteriorating situation in West Europe—the arms program of the NATO, the ban on East-West trade, and the monopolistic policies of Wall Street which Washington has imposed on the West European countries. However, the operation of these causes is implicit in the news reports.)

How Democracy works in the Soviet Union

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE discussion now going on in all Communist Party organizations of the Soviet Union preparatory to the 19th Party Congress is no formal affair. In lumber camps above the arctic circle, in fishing cooperatives on the island of Sakhalin, in Leningrad factories and Ukrainian farms a lively debate is going on. The discussion is critical, changes are proposed in the two draft documents before the Party—the five year plan and the Party Rules.

According to a New York Times editorial (Aug. 22, 1952) the draft documents are "subject to automatic ratification" by the 19th congress. Let alone the congress, that's not even true for the lowest Party branch. On Aug. 26, Pravda published a letter from the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party to all committees and branches declaring:

"The Central Committee of the C. P. S. U. (B) obliges you to unfold a broad discussion of the drafts of the new Five Year Plan and of the Rules of the Party, beginning the discussion, wherever possible, with the lower Party organizations. All Party members and probationers must be drawn into the discussion and complete freedom of criticism ensured. The Party press must provide its columns for featuring both favorable and critical articles."

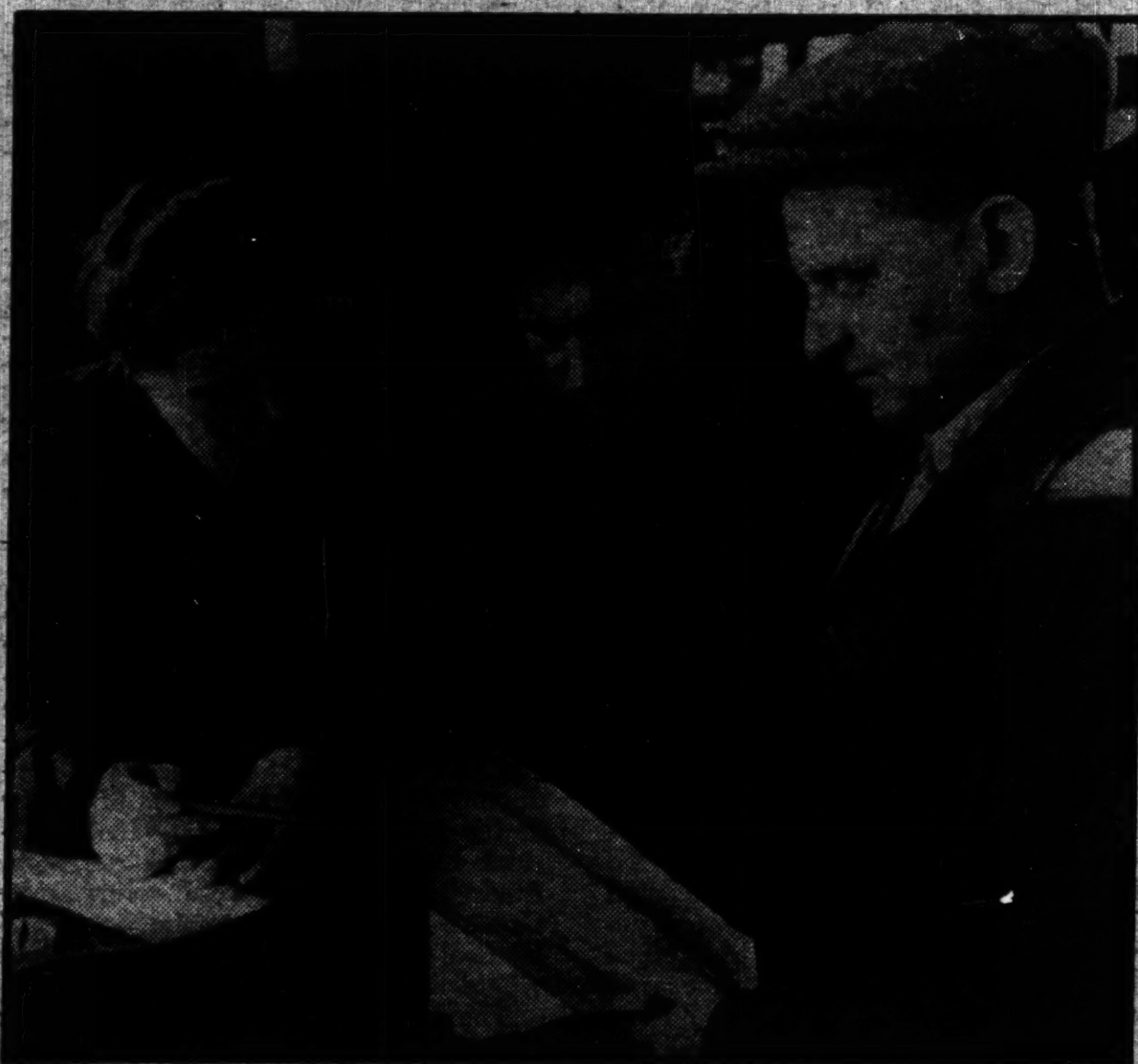
Exactly how does a Party organization conduct this discussion? Let's take a typical meeting of the Party—in a factory. On August 28 there was a general meeting of the Party organization of the Orjonikidze machine tool plant. It was opened by the Party secretary in the plant, P. Zverev. He proposed that the order of business by separate discussion on the two points—Five Year Plan and the Party Rules.

TWO SPEAKERS on the first question while expressing gratification with the goals set in the Plan said that the electrical power production increase must be greater than scheduled in order to take care of industrial needs. One of these speakers, plant director Y. Kozichev indicated why the Soviet people are confident that the far reaching goals set for economic and cultural improvement will be attained. First, he said was the fact that the previous plan had not only been carried through but its original goals far surpassed. Second, the country's economy had an advanced technical foundation. Third, industry has trained personnel and the working people have risen in cultural stature and socialist understanding.

Technologist S. Smurnov added that the plan must reflect fully the need for introducing new technological processes especially in machine building.

A woman engineer E. Rebrikova agreed with the lines of the draft plan but singled out its emphasis on a maximum satisfaction of the people's material and cultural needs. She proposed that provision be made for an even wider network of public dining facilities, canteens, etc., especially in connection with enterprises. Regarding the proposed increase of the labor force—about 6,000,000 are to be added by 1955—she felt the increase should be channeled into production, not in auxiliary and service occupations. On new hour-

The Worker's Moscow correspondent reports a meeting in a factory to discuss the 19th Communist Party Congress of the Soviet Union.



Steel workers (above) in a Soviet mill go over a production chart. In other photo a group of workers read Pravda, leading Soviet newspaper, founded by V. I. Lenin.



ing—which will be doubled compared with the previous plan—she said provision must be made for strict priorities to those in greatest need.

Lathe operators A. Shirmin and N. Chikirev proposed specific production goals and methods for training new workers. Chief engineer M. Berman felt that there should be something providing for better integration of technicians coming fresh from the colleges. He suggested a year's probationary work for such graduates. He also proposed that scientific research work should be intensified by plant laboratories and engineering staffs.

In the discussion on the second point machine operator P. Reus disagreed with the provision in the new draft Rules that district committee members should be subject to expulsion only by the committee and not by their lower Party organization. He agreed this was necessary in higher bodies where they are in a better position to know the work of such members but he said that district committee members would be better known in their primary organizations.

PARTY secretary Zverev proposed an editorial change in the section dealing with eligibility for Party membership. He thought this should specifically include the obligation to pay dues regularly.

A. Galushko proposed that elections for leaders of primary party branches should be held every two years not annually. He argued that training of new young leaders required a two year period and that if necessary the Party members could always remove some one they thought was incompetent. A. Karpov spoke against instances of laxness in Party discipline. Several members expressed enthusiasm over the new proposal on candidate members. They felt there were shortcomings in the present Rules under which candidate members would drag on in that capacity without action on admittance or rejection.

Following the discussion all the proposals and amendments were noted and a summary sent to Pravda. Now millions outside of the hundreds who attended that meeting are reading the opinions of the rank-and-file Party members of the Orjonikidze machine tool plant.

PS. to the "Times." Exactly when did the members of the Democratic and Republican parties have their preconvention discussion? No account ever appeared in the "Times."

Political Refugee Writes To the American People

"We lost the legal battle, and I am forced out of the country," writes the Greek Maritime Union leader. "But the struggle is not over . . . will continue until everyone will be able to enjoy the basic provisions of the Bill of Rights."

By NICHOLAS KALOUDIS
(Acting General Secretary of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions)

WHEN you read this I will be on my way to the Peoples Democracy of Poland, a political refugee from the American Department of Justice. I take this last opportunity to speak to the American trade unionists and to the American people.

I want to thank all those, Americans and Greek Americans, who despite the war hysteria and psychological terror created by the American warmongers, refused to be intimidated and supported my fight to stay in this country to work.

We lost the legal battle and I am forced out of the country. But the struggle is not over. We fought with all the means we had, on a mass political basis as well as within the legal arena. Thus we exposed to some degree the reactionary drive of the so-called Department of Justice. This struggle will continue, I am sure, until everyone, citizen and non-citizen alike, will be able to enjoy the basic provisions of the Bill of Rights, freedom of thought, speech and association.

Such an objective will be realized when the advanced, socially conscious forces expand the fighting front to include and involve ever greater masses into the day-to-day fight against war and fascism.

The job we face, the work we must do, is difficult. But it can be achieved. There is nothing the people cannot achieve if they are alerted, organized and skillfully led. Those who understand the laws of social development and believe in the fighting capacity of the people, will not be discouraged by temporary "legal successes" of American reaction. They will understand that these "successes" are a reflection of the enemy's weakness, not its strength.

So, I am sure that one day I will return to greet my American friends and see my three-year-old son whom I leave behind against my will and with a

heavy heart that all parents will understand.

The second world war brought death to a half million starving Greek people who died fighting to liberate their land. The Greek seamen fought side by side with the Allies and over 3,000 lost their lives in the anti-Hitler war.

Greece was finally liberated from the Germans, with the great advance of the Red Army in the Balkans, and the valiant fight of the Greek partisans. We defeated the Germans, but we did not achieve our freedom. Greece was occupied again, this time by British military forces who restored fascism. When the struggle of the heroic people of Greece so weakened the British that they were unable to continue their struggle for domination, American monopolies moved in to do the job their British partners had been forced to abandon.

Today, my brothers are living under another occupation. The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan wrecked what was left of Greek industry. Once again the people are dying of starvation. Since 1946, over 3,000 men and women have been executed for fighting for Greece's freedom. Thirty thousand trade unionists, peace fighters and democrats are languishing in the prisons and concentration camps. Three thousand two hundred patriots are under sentence of death. Only the bitter struggle of the Greek people and democratic people of the world has kept them alive till now.

But, as long as Greece is an American colony, blood will run. On Aug. 21, 19 maritime leaders, ten of whom are already under sentence of death, faced a second court-martial to fight for their lives. I appeal to the American workers and their organizations, to all the American people, to protest, to demand an acquittal and freedom for these men.

I want to make it very clear. The court-martial, the executions, the concentration camps in Greece, would not exist if it were not for the support and directions given to the monarcho-fascist by the American government, its missions, military and otherwise, to my country.

Financed and controlled by the U. S. State Department, the terror multiplies,



and new concentration camps are being built. Their sole purpose is to promote hatred in Greece; to intimidate the Greek people who struggle for better living conditions against the order of the American ambassador for no wage increases; who struggle for peace against the atmosphere of war hysteria that is necessary for the American reactionaries if they are to begin their "Korea in the Balkans."

This is not propaganda. It is cold, hard facts that are easily documented.

On Aug. 11, the Greek monarcho-fascist army attacked the Island of Gamma-Bulgarian territory. The American press and the so-called UN Peace Commission in the Balkans were forced to accept and admit that the Greek fascists were responsible for starting the provocation; and were forced also to admit that the Bulgarian People's Army did not return the fire and ignored this open provocation.

Once again I emphasize that the Greek military forces would not dare to start in the Balkans without the approval and direction of the American masters. In preparation for the provocation, the U. S. Sixth Fleet was conducting the largest maneuvers in history in the Mediterranean, 7,000 U. S. Marines had landed on Greek territory, American airplanes were flying over Greece, and just prior to the "incident," General Ridgway visited the very place where the provocation took place.

The Greek people do not want war in the Balkans. They do not want their homeland to be used as an American war base. They do not want to fight and die in Korea serving the interests of American big businessmen. The people of Greece have condemned the war in Korea and demand the return

of their soldiers from Korea to Greece. I support this position as a trade unionist and as a Greek patriot. I firmly believe that the American people also hate war and condemn the plans for a new war, and this is why the American press and radio, as well as the militarists, make tremendous efforts to convince the American people that it is not the American government and monopolies who seek to unleash a new world war.

The European and Asiatic peoples know the truth because their countries are infested with American armies and each day sees the arrival of more soldiers from the U. S. Listen to the words of a Greek seaman who recently left Greece: "The hatred of the Greek people for the Americans is equal to and deeper than the hatred we had for the Nazis. We know that the Americans are going to try to start a war in the Balkans."

While during the war, a Greek A. B. and a fisherman, earned \$120 to \$150 a month, today he earns between \$85 to \$100. The cut in the standard of living of the Greek seamen is due to two main factors.

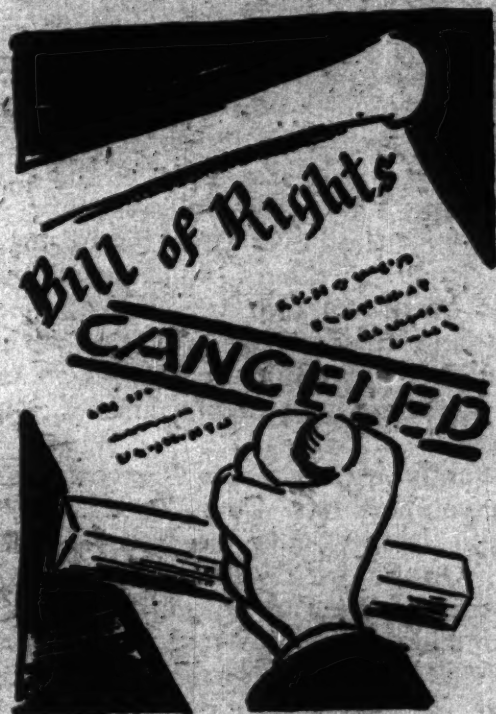
(1) The destruction of free trade unions in Greece with the help of AFL and CIO misleaders. Trade union "leaders" today are government appointed and most often are former Nazi collaborators. The elected leadership in prison or murdered.

(2) The persecution of Greek seamen by American immigration authorities. Hundreds upon hundreds of the most militant seamen have been deported or driven from the industry by the collaboration of the Immigration Department with the Greek shipowners who are determined to break the fight of the seamen for living wage and peace.

These are realities that can be proven.

I invite you to talk to our unemployed seamen. Go to Ellis Island where you will find, at various times, from 20 to 50 Greek seamen who are being held either for deportation to Greece, or being forced to accept employment under the terms dictated by the shipowners.

In ending this letter, I appeal to
(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



He dots his t's and crosses his i's

By MEL COLBY

CAPITALISM is wonderful. Under capitalism you and your family can be subsisting on a diet based on a menu drawn up by Simon Legree but all you've got to do is insert a penny in the slot of a drug store weighing machine to be reassured that fortune is smiling on you. If you have enough pennies you can find out that you are brave, charming, handsome, pretty, intellectual and clever. You'll be told everything except how to convince the boss that you need a raise to offset the rise in the cost-of-living index.

If you get bored by the praise tossed your way by the weighing machine you can have your teacup read or learn how to read it yourself. Experts who have faith in tea leaves state it is better to have someone else tell you how successful your future is going to be because you might not believe everything can get that rory if you imparted the information to yourself. Especially if the landlord has just raised the rent.

Having your horoscope read is another way of escaping reality and being

assured that although it's hamburger today the stars you were born under assure you of two-inch steaks in the future. The same effect can be had by smoking opium but it's more expensive.

IF YOU really want to get a grip on yourself it is necessary to have your handwriting analyzed. All the best big business newspapers employ handwriting experts who will assure you (for a fee) that you are substantially the same kind of character you found out you were by way of the penny weighing machine. The come-on with the handwriting experts is a regular analysis of the scrawl of some name in the news. The expert will take Farouk, for instance, and tell the readers: "The determined manner in which he dots an 'i' lets you know that he has a kingly manner and would be a good businessman if he invested a portion of the \$180 million he has scattered in banks in seven countries."

One favorite handwriting expert in Canada is Muriel Stafford, the Globe and Mail analyst. For a dollar Muriel will analyze your handwriting so as to let you in on (1) your mind, abilities, faults,

disposition (2) your personality, character, emotional nature (3) your marriage needs and vocational aptitudes (4) a letter of advice based on your handwriting. After looking over point four we turned our attention to our handwriting and advised ourselves to save a buck by not writing Muriel.

Mind you, though, Muriel isn't the worst handwriting expert selling her wares these days. Some of the points she makes about U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson's scrawl reveals that he "doesn't sell his personality to the world." If you recall those various big signs telling him to "Go Home!" which have greeted him in various parts of the world you'll agree that Muriel was pulling her punches when he stated Acheson doesn't "sell his personality." He couldn't even give it away if Congress tossed in Harry Truman's to boot!

"You may have noticed," says Muriel, "the way Mr. Acheson's eyes flashed occasionally during the opening of the (Japanese) peace conference, yet his voice remained icy and his manner unperturbed." That's a good way to be at a "peace" conference; it wouldn't do to have hot and cold flashes and to have an emotional sobbing spell over the fact that he realized the average Japanese is

opposed to the kind of a "peace" treaty which will turn his country into a U. S. war base.

Muriel gets quite rapturous over the fact that Acheson's signature ends with "a strong line and a tiny hook." What we'd like to know is what conclusion would she have arrived at if the State Department's barefooted boy had written with a wavy line and an inverted hook? Or supposing he'd tossed the inkwell at a messenger who'd just informed him that the world peace camp is growing stronger by the day? Those are questions that Muriel will have to answer because we have "a strong line and a tiny hook" and haven't caught a bass all summer.

Muriel's final bouquet to Acheson is that he is modest. "With such a writing," she says, "you look for no applause, no matter how much you deserve."

She could complain on behalf of Acheson! Our handwriting is so bad that people can hardly read it let alone applaud. But, still and all, it is true that we can walk down the street without having the feeling that we're trudging through Death Valley at high noon. (Reprinted from the Canadian Tribune)

What They Write to Steve Nelson

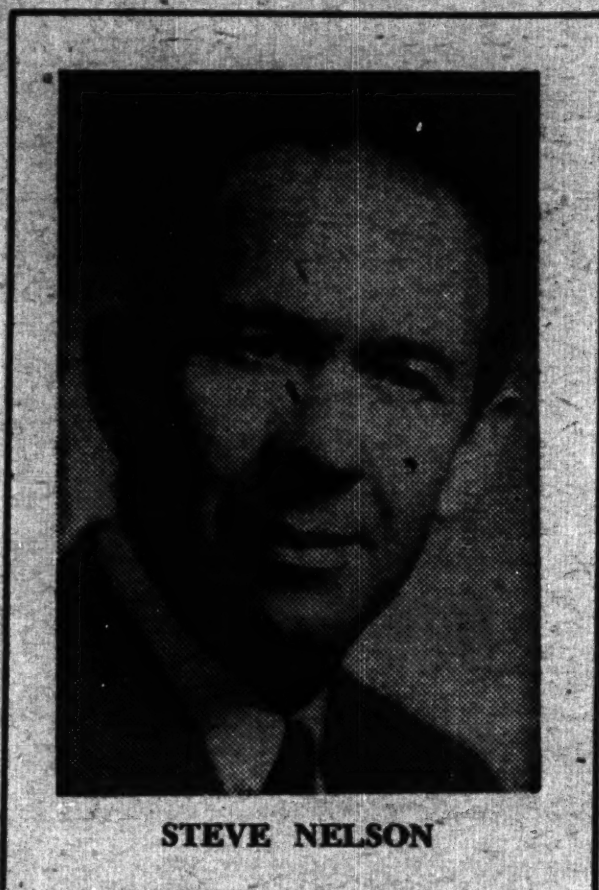
"The case of Steve Nelson has caught hold of the hearts of millions all over the world as no previous case has."

A NEW YORK State woman who described herself as a "Christian pacifist, and a Ghandi-ist," wrote Steve Nelson recently: "Every Baptist in the U. S. ought to be behind you 100 percent."

Her letter was one of the hundreds Nelson has received from all parts of the country, and from all sorts of people. He showed me a few of them just before being sent to Blawnox Workhouse, where his outgoing mail is restricted to a letter a week.

Steve Nelson was convicted under the anti-labor Pennsylvania state sedition law and sentenced to 20 years in prison—the longest prison sentence ever given a political prisoner in America.

A letter from Howard Fast described the international response and said: "The case of Steve Nelson has caught hold of the hearts of millions all over the world as no previous case has."



STEVE NELSON

Fast reported a full page on the Nelson case in the Sidney, Australia, Tribune from Israel, a story in the leading paper of the MAPAM, and similar responses ranging from China to France, Italy, and England.

Many of the letters to Nelson are from friends, but many are from strangers who have heard about this case. The woman who described herself as a Christian pacifist wrote:

"This is just a note to say that many old stock Americans who believe in freedom are admiring you and supporting you in their thoughts. I am praying God to keep your courage to the sticking point, and I am praying that our country may snap out of this lunatic frenzy we are in."

"Something" over 300 years ago a number of my ancestors, Baptists, came to these shores. Baptists were being put in prison then in England and Germany. Every Baptist in the U. S. ought to be behind you 100 percent. . . .

"I saw your address in The National Guardian. Many people are thinking of you and praying for the Pennsylvania officials that their eyes may be opened."

An East Liberty, Pa., worker wrote:

"The shock and anger over your savage sentence are at last being turned into useful channels, and the whole struggle is beginning to pick up momentum. . . ."

"In the not too distant future, other sections of the country will be pointing to Pittsburgh as an example of how the fight against war and fascism can be waged."

"Certainly your courageous fight, along with the fight of the other defendants, has inspired all believers in peace and democracy, and I think events will prove that not only people on the left, but all people will begin to participate in the coming struggles to protect their rights."

Another Western Pennsylvania worker writes: "One cannot keep forever quiet when a deep injustice digs too sharply under one's skin. . . . the embers glow hotter underneath and the time will come shortly when they'll burst. . . ."

Nelson is prevented now from answering his mail, but there is no restriction on letters to him, although they are censored: Address him: Steve Nelson, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pa. Or—write him, with a contribution for his defense, c/o Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., New York City.

N.A.M. Chief: The story of anti-unionism

William J. Grede has made a science of his anti-unionism. His record shows why he was chosen to head the NAM.

By HENRY POST

ONCE, and this was some years ago, the writer was talking with a former Milwaukee reporter. The reporter, earlier the "Red" expert on the paper, had had a partial change of heart, after being fired. He was telling of a certain meeting of industrialists and politicians in a Milwaukee hotel during the 1946-1947 Allis-Chalmers strike.

"Guess who was there?" he said.

After mentioning some of the more obvious attendants, the name of William J. Grede was ventured.

"What?" said the ex-reporter, "that small-time operator? Of course not." The reporter was wrong, it now appears, for that "small-time operator" is today president of the National Association of Manufacturers, a power that be, if there ever was one in the America of 1952. Ask Stevenson; ask Eisenhower.

And a worthy man for the job is William J. Grede. He gained his spurs the old-fashioned NAM way, but in the modern manner. Owner of some half dozen foundries, four in, or in the immediate vicinity of Milwaukee, several in Michigan, he's not, in the true sense, "Big." As corporations go, he's small potatoes, employing 1,500 in his entire little empire.

But empire it is. Not a union exists today in a single of the forge shops he owns and runs. And thereby lies a tale, and perhaps the basic reason he stands today as lead of the NAM.

Back in 1942, or maybe it was '43, Grede took over two Milwaukee forge shops. Both were under contract to the United Steelworkers of America, then known as the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. The local unions fully expected existing contracts to carry over. "No so," said the new owner.

Finally, came labor board elections. The unions won in both plants.

Still, no contract. Mr. Grede, suave, witty, charming (ask the several women's clubs or the Rotary Club of Wauwatosa which he'll be addressing in



September and October) accepted the election results as a mandate to negotiate. So, for three solid years, at periodic intervals, he deigned to "negotiate."

Sign a contract? Good Heavens, no. The election called on him to "negotiate." Mr. G. had plenty of time for that. When, in late 1946 and early 1947, charges of "negotiating in bad faith" were finally brought before the Labor Board, he shoved his able counsel aside, and did most of the talking himself.

If the question of vacations came up, for example, he might spend hours delving into its meaning. "Is a vacation a gratuity, or is it something earned?" he might ask of this basic principle, already long established in virtually all plants. Or, "what's a grievance?"

An intermediate report was issued against him. He announced he'd carry it further, stalled along until Taft-Hartley was passed that summer. Finally, the case against him was dropped.

Meanwhile, a strike starting in early 1946 had petered out, a strike for such a basic issue as a contract. Called in only two of his plants, it could scarcely be effective since he was able to transfer operations to the two others in the immediate area.

But Mr. G. had trouble, after this strike, along with his sub-standard wages and conditions in his non-union

empire. Many of the strikers refused to return to work in his plants. He began to hire Negroes though he had had few in the plants before. They took the jobs because they had been laid off in other plants after the war's end, because they had to. But not for long. Conditions were too bad. Next, he got Puerto Rican workers. They, too, lingered at the Grede Foundries only until they could find their way around to other and better jobs. "Unreliable," was his indirect way of condemning these Puerto Ricans who were too militant to remain in his plants.

Finally, he has become the champion of the DPs. He's even met a few at boats in New York, with appropriate publicity, done a bit of baby kissing to boot.

Mr. G. makes beautiful "free enterprise" speeches in the modern manner. But it's the old, old story. "Free enterprise" means the freedom not to join a union. And the many industrialists who have had to change their methods outwardly at least, if not their basic aims, admire this smart operator, want to know how he does it, and express that admiration by choosing him to head their organization.

Mr. G's views carry weight in his own state, more now than before he headed the NAM. There's a long, protracted lockout on in Wausau, Wisconsin, for example, resulting from the failure of the Marathon Electric Co. there to live up to its contract with UE Local 1113, after about 12 years of contractual relations. The company had allowed 170 grievances to pile up, posted "instructions to foremen" which were, in effect, a nullification of the contract with the union then in existence. The union finally called a meeting one day at 2 p.m. Result: the company locked the gates.

Later, by individual letter, it invited all employees except officers, past and present, and stewards to return by filing individual job applications. (Shades of the "yellow dog contract" of bygone days!) Only a handful of some 750 did. And the lockout, after six months, is still on.

Grede has been in Wausau several



WILLIAM J. GREDE

times during those six months. Once he was there to address the Foundry Owners' Association. Perhaps his other visits were to confer with the owners of the electric plant or those close to them, as an expert par excellence on anti-unionism, non-unionism.

There are a lot of stories making the rounds about William J. Grede. But here's one that perhaps tells more about the man than many another which might be more amusing, more "clever."

Once, on a plane trip from New York to Milwaukee, he happened to be seated next to a Negro. A conversation began; Mr. Grede, perhaps a bit patronizingly, perhaps not, was his usual charming self. "Your people are fine," he said after a while, "I have many of them in my plants. But those Jews . . ." he added.

The Negro sitting beside him bridled inwardly. "Where had he heard that one before? Or about its brother remark, when a Negro was not present?"

"Mr. Grede," he said, for by that time he knew his name, "if I were a Jew, you would have praised 'my people' too, and attacked the Negroes!"

The suave Mr. G. had no answer.

But perhaps in this little conversation, and without knowing it, Mr. Grede revealed his true essence.

Anti-progressive. Anti-union. Anti-Negro. Anti-Semite. Anti—a lot of other things.

Mr. Grede isn't particularly active in politics, up to the present time. So far as the writer knows, he's never run for any office. But, on the economic front he represents basically what Joe McCarthy stands for in the political field. Dollars to doughnuts Grede will be voting for "Jumping Joe" after the primaries in Wisconsin.

By DON WHEELDIN

LOS ANGELES

A YEAR AND A HALF ago, in early February, Mrs. Alleaner Tyson, 1332 E. 70 St., Los Angeles, stepped onto her front porch and picked up a leaflet. The leaflet was an invitation to a Negro History Week showing of the documentary film, "Missing Pages of History," sponsored in the interest of Negro-white unity by the Florence Fair Employment Practices Committee.

"I decided to go," Mrs. Tyson says, "because the leaflet talked of interracial unity and I didn't believe it could be achieved. I went. And I liked what I saw."

"There were pictures of that wonderful Negro woman, Harriet Tubman, fighting for our people, and white people were talking up for job equality for Negroes."

"I came from Hot Springs, Ark., and I know what jimcrow is like, so I felt it was time to put my nickel's worth in and begin to fight like Harriet Tubman. So I joined."

Today Mrs. Tyson, mother of three, is co-chairman of the Florence FEP Committee with 150 dues-paying members and an impressive record of victories for fair hiring during the past year and a half.

Together with James Burford, former



An FEPC Group Gets Results

political action director of the Los Angeles CIO Council, this modern Harriet Tubman has led a successful fight for the hiring of Negro and Mexican butchers, cashiers, clerks and salesmen at half a dozen of the large food markets in the Florence Ave. area.

Those which have hired minority workers are Saylor's, Bi-Rite, Hiram's, and Volume Produce.

Other businesses in the area which have been awarded "Certificates of Fair Employment Practices" are Frank's Market, Roth's Service Station, Crosby's Service Station.

"It hasn't been easy," Mrs. Tyson said. "You don't know what a struggle we've had. It took us eight months of campaigning every Saturday with leaflets and petitions before Harry Silverman, manager of Bi-Rite, agreed to hire a Negro."

"Sometimes I was of a mind to give up. Then I would pray and think of Harriet Tubman. I then decided that what my husband always says in time of despair is right."

"He says, 'The race isn't always to the swift or the strongest but to he who endureth forever.'"

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Tyson then turned to some of the practical problems of Negro-white unity within the committee.

"Charity begins at home and then spreads abroad and we've got to still fight the white chauvinism within our own committee," she said.

"Some of the whites still feel they are superior to the Negroes and want to shove us around. They think that Negroes are ignorant and have to be told. That's a mistake they're making. The whites have to bring themselves on a level with Negroes and not try to give them orders."

"Sometimes, I think we're making progress, then sometimes I don't know."

"Then again, the facts speak for themselves. We have built an organization of Negroes and white workers which is fighting and winning jobs for Negroes."

"At the same time, we have brought to the attention of a lot of white Americans some of the problems we Negroes have to suffer with."

The FEP Committee has conducted

Plenty of people will talk about the job rights of Negroes. But it takes more than talk. Here is the story of a Los Angeles Fair Employment Practices Committee which took the struggle directly to the community. It's the story of how Negro-white unity is winning jobs for Negroes.

an intensive educational campaign in the predominantly white community.

In a former hotbed of restrictive covenant activity, the FEP Committee has rallied the predominantly white community in support of the campaign to save Willie McGee, framed Negro father legally lynched in Mississippi last year; to protest the Mims Fla., bomb murder of Negro leaders Harry and Harriet Moore, and in support of the Independent Progressive Party's campaign for Negro representation in public office.

Last year, the FEP Committee circulated a petition among businessmen on Florence Ave., entitled, "Roll Call for Brotherhood." It said:

"Believing that the brotherhood of man must be built on a foundation of equality of opportunity, we urge the businessmen in this community where we live or work to establish fair employment policies. We urge them to hire Negroes, Mexican-American and other minority peoples. We believe that fair employment will benefit us all."

Seven out of every 10 business proprietors signed. Two—Ed Lavenberg and Joe Weeks—joined the FEP Committee.

Appealing to other sections of the community, the FEP Committee won the early support of the Southeast Inter-denominational Alliance, an organization of Negro pastors in the neighboring Watts community.

In turn, the Negro pastors have pressed for a city-wide ministerial anti-discrimination committee of both Negro and white religious leaders which is in the process of formation.

8-MONTH FIGHT AT ONE MARKET

During the eight-month long campaign to force the management of Bi-Rite Market to employ Negroes, the FEPC committee pulled the rug from under management's contention that a

union was responsible for his non-Negro hiring policies.

An FEPC delegation met with the business agent of AFL Retail Clerks, Local 770. He pledged cooperation to the employer and all employers desiring to establish fair hiring policies and rejected any inference that the union stood in the way of ending job discrimination at Bi-Rite.

LEAFLETS GIVEN CUSTOMERS

Additionally the FEP Committee organized a series of delegations from trade union, civic, church and fraternal organizations to visit management on behalf of fair hiring practices.

Leaflets urging people not to buy at the store and to join the campaign were distributed each Saturday during the entire period. Usually, Negro-white pairs did the distributing. One Saturday morning two Negro FEPCers were on duty. Management called the sheriff's deputies, who threatened to arrest the pair for "loitering." The Negro distributors refused to be intimidated and there were no arrests.

Two weeks afterward, the sheriff's substation assigned a special deputy to the market. He attempted to arrest several persons for operating sound equipment without a permit. Backed by the clear wording of a county ordinance which provides for "non-commercial sound car operation without a permit," the committee continued unhampered.

Most of the FEP Committee members live in the county's second supervisorial district, represented by Supervisor Leonard J. Roach. They suspect that Roach, author of the Los Angeles county anti-Communist registration or-

dinance which the courts declared unconstitutional, has been responsible for their harassment by the sheriff's substation.

Accordingly, during the recent primary election campaign, the FEP Committee contributed to the smashing setback Roach received at the polls. Despite his incumbency and wide-spread support from the commercial press and other monied interests, Roach ran second to City Councilman Kenneth Hahn in the supervisorial race and Hahn, who is on public record for fair employment practices, bids fair to win in the November election.

The Executive Board of the FEPC committee is composed of 15 persons, five white and 10 Negro. Included are LaRue McCormick, in charge of mailing and telephone; James Tyson, mobilization head; Mrs. Edith Byrnes, finance committee chairman; J. B. Thomas, church cooperation chairman; Miss Vivien Dunn, chairman of the negotiating committee; Mrs. J. M. Thomas treasurer; Carl Conn, program chairman; Cottrell Owens, labor chairman; Thomas Lane, publicity; Mrs. Sarah Broady, secretary; Mrs. Ida Elliott, assistant secretary; Ernest Smith, youth committee; Mrs. Lucille Benner, membership chairman, and Andrew Fortune, member of the labor committee.

SOME PERSONS THEY'VE LEARNED

The committee has learned after a year and a half that to win the fight for FEPC is to take giant strides in the direction of uniting all Americans based upon mutual respect.

Crowning the committee's outstanding work was the hiring of a Negro cashier, Mrs. Dorothy Green, at the Best Buy Market, 1256 E. Florence Ave., earlier this month.

In a statement issued on that victory, Tyson said: "We won because Negro and white working people stuck together on an issue of great importance to both, namely fair hiring."

"We of the Florence FEP Committee now plan to turn our attention to some of the big drug store chains and bring them within the meaning of fair hiring."

"Again our success or failure will weld the one indispensable instrument for victory and that is—Negro-white unity for FEPC."

'These shores so mercilessly beholden'

This is the second and final part of an account of Ellis Island, Island of horror and degradation. It was written from Ellis Island by Martin Young, who has been imprisoned there for more than 10 months, denied bail pending deportation proceedings arising out of charges that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Young, who has been denied bail by the U. S. Attorney General, is the father of two American-born sons, Eugene, 10, and Freddie, 4. He is married to a citizen of the United States, and is the first victim of a concentration camp policy instigated and perpetrated by the Department of Justice.

This series has put the lie to propaganda spread by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that Ellis Island is a mere detention center for persons arriving and leaving the United States. It spells out conditions on Ellis Island. Inhumanity, callous disregard for life and limb—police-state practices, Department of Justice style.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, active in Young's behalf, has urged that all who read this article protest to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C., against the denial of bail to Martin Young. Funds to help in his behalf may be sent to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th St., New York 10, New York.—The Editors.

By MARTIN YOUNG

THE problems of a political prisoner in an American jail are not merely those of physical comfort or survival. We who were reared and bred in the spirit of humanism and American generosity, can even overlook the fact that we are often hungry, that in true police-state fashion, medical aid is denied us, and petty tyrannies and indignities are heaped upon us constantly. But it is hard, very hard to live in the same American jail with child prisoners.

It is torturous to see kids, trooping alongside you, under guard to the dining room and the prison compound. Tending the children is a pleasure, but it is always more than one can bear getting up at night in a prison ward, to cover their restless bodies and chase leaping mice off their beds.

We political prisoners know why we are here and are able to preserve our morale and the confidence in the universal victory of our cause is never impaired.

At times, when unconsciously one does get a bit moody and emotional, like the day when Eugene (my 10-year-old son) graduated from school and I was unable to be there to share his joy and achievement, I felt sad and lonesome.

But these emotions, common to all humans soon pass, to take their place in proper proportion to the great struggle for peace and freedom. And one is determined, despite bars, that the American ruling class will not succeed in rendering my Eugene and all other Eugenes in America into mercenary atom bomb and germ throwers. It is seeing what happens to others, and being unable to help them, that hurts so terribly.

I have never experienced Hitler's concentration camps. I never saw the Gestapo and storm troopers snatch parents away from their children. But really I did not have to, I am seeing something like it right now. In fact I am living through it myself. It is really something to see the Immigration Service of the U. S. Department of Justice take a man, a grandfather, who lived and worked all his life, and forcibly deport him to a land, which may have been his birthplace forty or fifty years ago, but now totally foreign to him.

To see the heart-rending scenes of forcible and violent separation of parents and children, husbands and wives, which is its cruelty, inhumanity and untold misery, cannot be far less the human disasters of the Hitler regime and its methods.

I know of people committing suicide, slashing their wrists, going completely insane on the eve of their deportation and consequent disintegration of their families, herded like cattle on waiting U. S. Coast Guard trawlers.



The author with his son, Gene, 10

One such deportation execution, which I personally witnessed, I will describe. He was a native of Italy, came to the U. S. many years ago as a seaman. He had an American wife and children. In the evening, on the eve of his deportation the following morning he became violently hysterical.

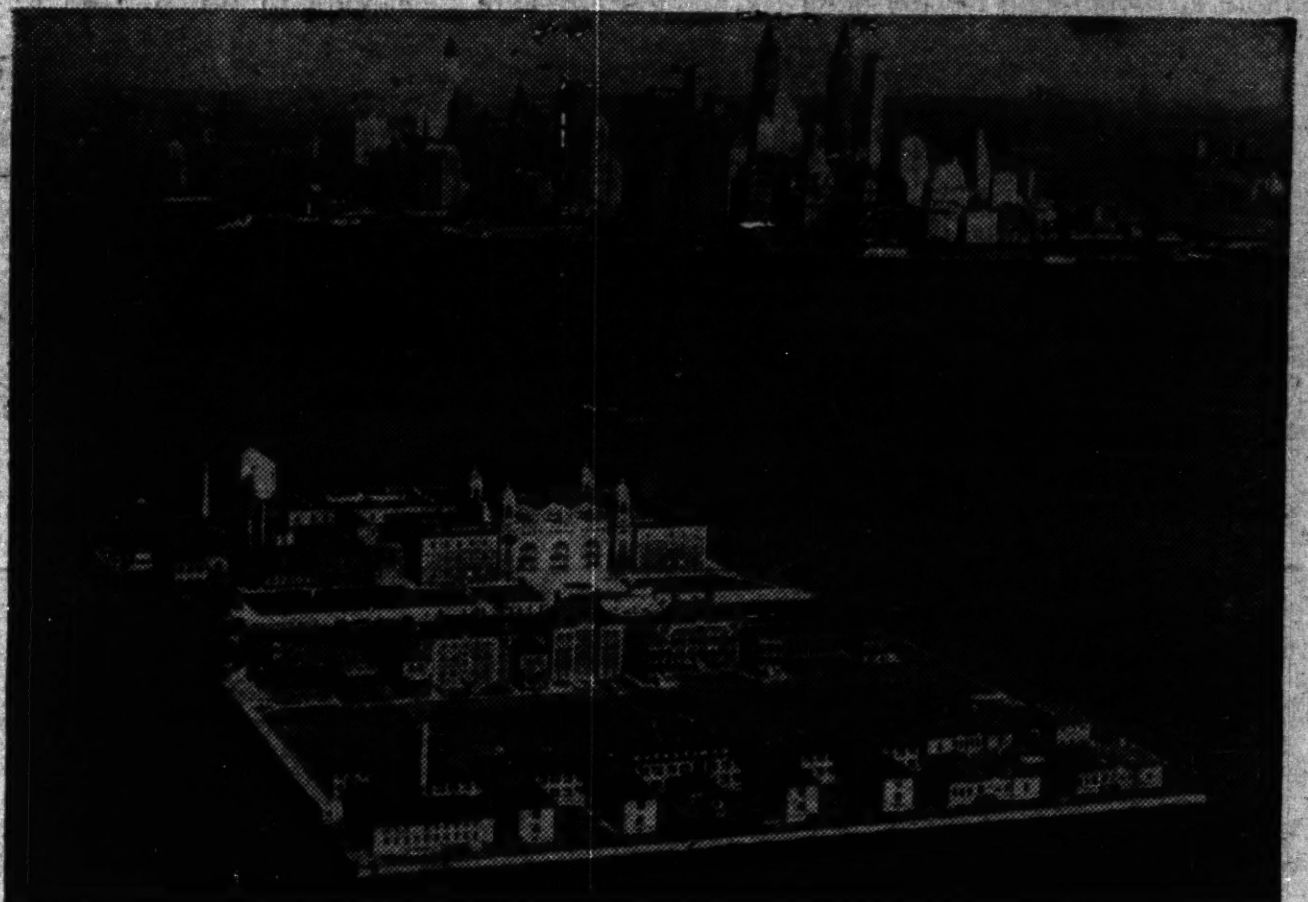
My ward is situated next to the prison infirmary. They brought him there and gave him a morphine needle. He was not admitted to the infirmary, they placed him on a bed outside my door. In a short while he went completely berserk. Two guards were sitting on top of him to keep him down.

All night long he was screaming, they drugged him again, and three burly guards threw blankets over his naked body and literally dragged him, like so much pulp to the waiting ferry.

You and I have seen police brutality and workers' blood spilled on picket lines and other American labor struggles. We were victims of some ourselves. But this deportation scene will remain with me to my dying day, to tell my sons about, and I hope that they in turn will tell theirs.

Or in the case of this worker, a native of Holland, in America for 27 years. He has an American wife and five children. His oldest son is now fighting with the American army in Korea. He was imprisoned on Ellis Island for over six months, but he was deported on less than four hours notice. He was not even given a chance to say goodbye to his children. I however did bid him farewell under the following circumstances:

I was sitting on a broken chair in a large room, occupied by about 300 prisoners, having my hair cut by one of them. The Dutch deportees rushed toward me and as he was telling me of his imminent deportation, he pulled out of his breast pocket a photograph of his soldier son, fighting in Korea. He waved the photograph in my face and at the top of his voice shouted, "He wrote to his commanding general, he



ELLIS ISLAND (above) sits in New York harbor and commands a view of the famous skyline. "It is within the very shadow of the Statue of Liberty . . . on a clear day we can see the sun reflected on the glass walls of the United Nations building," Martin Young writes. But it is also an island of misery, of shattered homes and families. It is the first inhabited concentration camp in the United States.

even sent a letter to President Truman begging them to stay my deportation, but in a couple of hours I will be gone. What will happen to my wife and children?" he wanted to say more but he couldn't. He wept and the sobbing made him awkwardly unintelligible. He kept staring at his son's photograph, murmuring again and again, "My son, my son, even you could not save me."

The way he said it, the fact that his own son is fighting as a soldier of the American army in Korea, was his absolute assurance that he would not be deported and somehow would be returned to his family. What more can a man give to his adopted land, to justify his right to citizenship or at least residence—than his own son? When this, his last hope could not bring about his release, the whole world seemed to have crashed about him.

Strangely enough the group of prisoners, attracted by the man's crying, showed neither surprise nor sympathy. If anything their drawn faces, manifested a certain cynicism. He turned to me again, and shouted, "Where is your Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt. Where is your American working-class now?" Perhaps you don't fully understand what he meant.

Sometime ago this man heard me explain to a group of other prisoners the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798, the deportation hysteria of that period, and how Thomas Jefferson fought against it and rescinded them upon his assuming the Presidency. He heard me state the necessity of distinguishing between a Truman and the American monopolists

on one hand, and the American people, particularly the working class on the other. He heard me recite from the glorious pages of American revolutionary and labor history, and from my own personal experiences of American working-class solidarity and acts of internationalism, to show, that the present deportation mania is against the interests of the American people and not done with their approval.

In short, he heard me, as a defender of the honor of the American nation, ask for faith and confidence in its future and innate sense of justice of its people, despite all the crimes now being committed in their name.

All this seemed to him now to be more drivel, meaningless words, so hollow, so unrelated to his immediate problems and imminent deportation. His heart was too full of grief and sorrow. His hatred and fear of this immediately pending deportation execution was great and personal. His broken heart and bewildered mind was receptive to nothing else, but such ideas and deeds, the veracity and effectiveness of which, could be measured only in terms—can they stop his instant deportation.

In this case and for that moment a great historical truth floundered helplessly on the rocks of a great personal tragedy and shattered life.

After moments of silence, an elderly Italian born worker, short, stocky with a large balding head, whose checker game was interrupted by the excitement of this deportation, leaped to his feet and in a deep voice shouted, "Mama (Continued on Magazine Page 6)



Ted Tinsley Says..

The Perils of Perle

EDNA FARCH stacked the pennies on the kitchen table in preparation for the Saturday night penny ante game.

"What's the hurry?" asked Arch. "The gang won't be here for half an hour."

Edna put the beer in the refrigerator. "I want to sit down and relax."

"Sit," invited Arch, "and I will tell you something."

Edna sat. "What will you tell me?"

"I will tell you," replied Arch, holding up a copy of This Week magazine, "that Perle Mesta, the U. S. Minister to Luxembourg, has given up plush parties."

"What a load off my mind!" cried Edna.

"This is going to change the attitude of Europe and Asia toward the government's foreign policy."

"Is that the main complaint against imperialism?" asked Edna. "Too many fancy parties?"

"It goes deeper than that," said Arch. "When Perle Mesta went to Luxembourg she went right down a mine shaft to visit some miners. She stayed there long enough to watch them set off a charge of dynamite. And do you know what she says?"

"What?" asked Edna, opening a bag of peanuts and cracking one.

"She says, 'It was a splendid explosion. And a more exhilarating experience than any party I can recall.'"

"She should try it for eight hours a day," said Edna, passing the peanuts.

"You take all this lightly," complained Arch. "You know what a bad party does?"

"Eat your peanuts."

"Wait. Maybe you think a bad party just makes the guests unhappy. That's not so. Perle Mesta writes that the bad party helps to strengthen barriers between classes, races or countries."

"Dear me," sighed Edna. "We're making a big mis-

take tonight. We're having a sort of class poker game."

"How so?"

"Well, the Buddles and the Pfeffers are both from the shop. Maybe we should invite Perle Mesta."

"To play penny ante?"

"Cee, Arch, you wouldn't want it said that we erect class barriers at our parties, would you?"

"But would Perle play penny ante?" asked Arch.

"In a political sense," said Edna, "she's been doing that all her life."

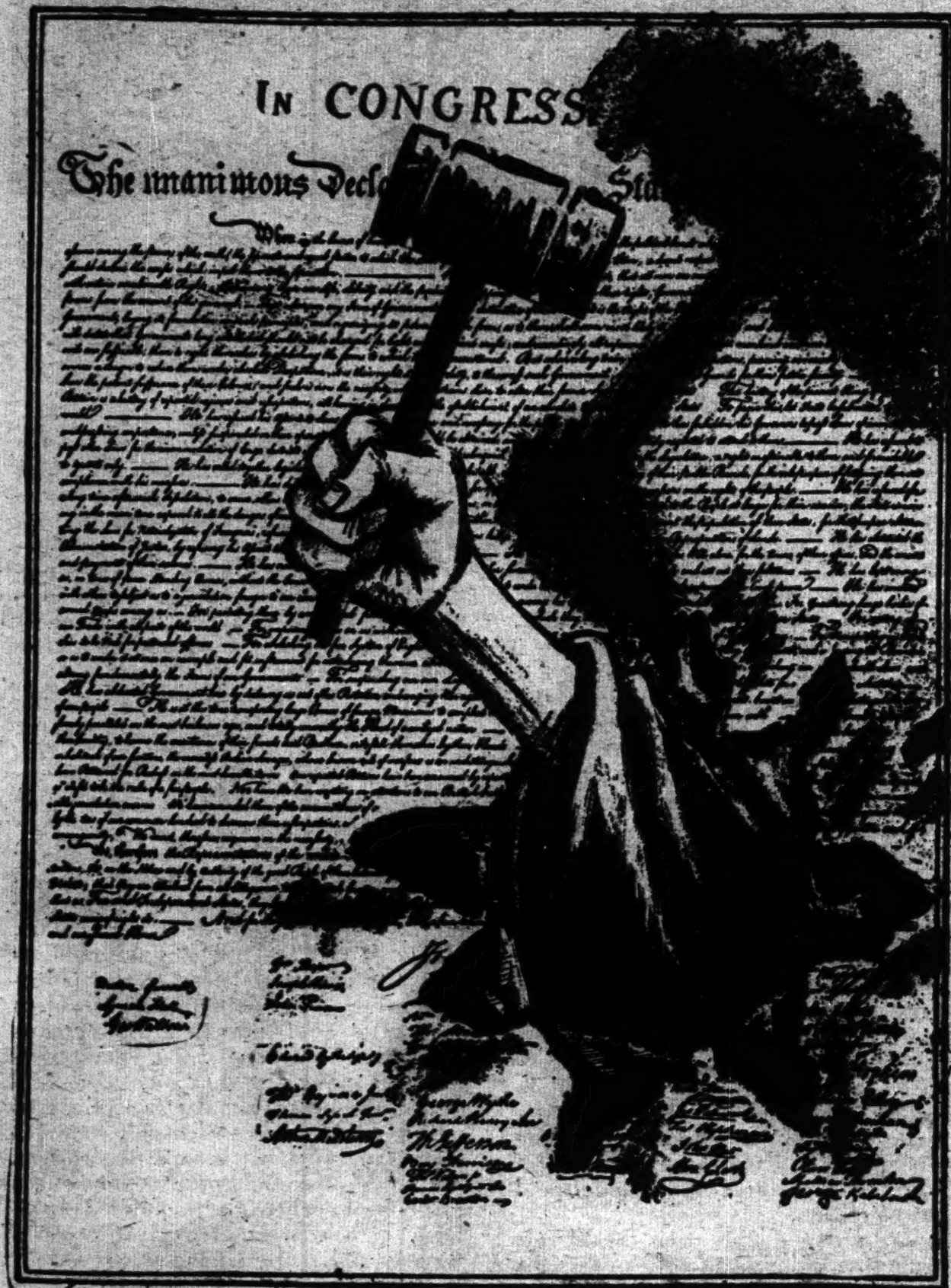
Arch cracked a peanut thoughtfully. "Well, at least we're not giving a plush distasteful party."

"We sure ain't," said Edna, going to the icebox to feel the beer.

"Perle Mesta says that 'we should not let a few plush, distasteful parties wreck our cause.'"

"She sure has a delicate cause, Arch. One wrong party and the whole thing is wrecked!"

Arch cracked another peanut.



Political Refugee Writes To the American People

"We lost the legal battle, and I am forced out of the country," writes the Greek Maritime Union leader. "But the struggle is not over . . . will continue until everyone will be able to enjoy the basic provisions of the Bill of Rights."

(Continued from Magazine Page 2) you to support the struggle of the Greek people for peace and democracy and for a general amnesty in my country.

I appeal to you to fight to force your government to withdraw all military and "economic" missions from Greece.

I appeal to you to fight for and support the struggle of the people for peace in the Balkans and throughout the world.

I appeal to you to fight to put an end to the persecution of the Greek seamen by American Immigration authorities.

I appeal to you to protest to the State Department and their puppets in Athens, to liberate the maritime union leaders, the heroes of the seamen and the working people of Greece, like Tony Am-

batielos (General Secretary of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions), elected to Parliament last September, while in prison, with the highest vote in his city; like Bekakos (President of the Engineers Union of FGMU) who sent a peace petition to the World Peace Council last year from his prison with the signatures of 300 of his fellow prisoners; like Rapaels (Treasurer of the Engineers Union) who was torpedoed during the last war and is paralyzed.

These are the demands of the Greek people; they are my demands.

I look forward to the day when I can return to greet you in person and to again see my son. For now, I thank the American people and I salute their heroic struggle for peace and democracy and the brotherhood of all peoples and nations throughout the world.

I Have Seen the Horrors of Ellis Is.

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

mia, we are the American working class too. Jefferson, Lincoln Roosevelt are dead. What did we do for years before the arrest?" He pounded his hairy chest with his fist while the chain with the holy medal of his favored patron saint swayed violently upon him.

Turning to the Dutch deportee, he said, "They take you today, tomorrow they will take me, and from his wallet he pulled out photographs of his wife, children and grandchildren. He held the photos up high, for all to see, and "after forty years in America," said he. And then I heard a story told often by so many others, how he paid and paid to politicians and lawyers, who promised to legalize his status and when his money gave out, they dropped him like a hot potato.

The burst of eloquence, that soon followed from the lips of this Italian immigrant of two score years ago, was like poetry and would enrich the literature of any language. I will reconstruct only a segment thereof, which is as profound as it is beautiful, especially in the manner, style and feeling with which it was spoken.

He cupped his big, strong, calloused hands, and motioned to the Dutch-born father of the American soldier in Korea, to give him his son's photograph and then, this is what he said:

"You are dismayed and tormented. A son has forsaken his father, you think. Your soldier boy in Korea could not save you. Glory and reward was never your expectation. A son does not grow untended like a weed. I ought to know, I am a father, too. Your son may come back a corpse. Only a father's sorrow can give his son eternal rest. Are these shores so mercilessly beholden you ask, to expatriate the father of a dead soldier's son? I don't want to hurt you. But perhaps your tears shroud this foe who heaves the spear. I am not that callous a man to shatter your dream, to overwhelm your mind with worldly talk at a time like this. But the truth must be told. If you know the truth, the late, the face of those who caused the pain, you will live again. So I talk to you as a friend. Ask yourself for whom, for what is your son fighting and dying in Korea? Have you ever shed a tear for those your son banished and maimed, killed and contaminated in Korea? Perhaps, deportations come with Korea, like pain comes with sickness and lightning with thunder. Perhaps your own son is speeding your deportation. A government cannot be right and just to its own people, while it is wrong to others. Neither can a son. When he kills other fathers, he can't save his own."

Nobody spoke and nobody moved. The deportee's name was called again and again. In the circle of prisoners protruded an outstretched hand, holding an empty paper cup and soon resounded the tinkles of falling coins. A Greek seaman, who unlike other prisoners eagerly awaits his deportation into the welcome embrace of the hospitable Polish People's Republic, thus escaping death at

the hands of Greek fascists stopped forth and apologetically said, "I have no money, but you can have this."

The crumpled and obviously much handled piece of paper he gave the Dutch deportee, was a photograph of the design of the Palace of Culture and Science, the Soviet government is building as a gift to the people of Poland. In parting the Greek seaman said, "Some day the Soviet government will also build one for you, and I hope real soon."

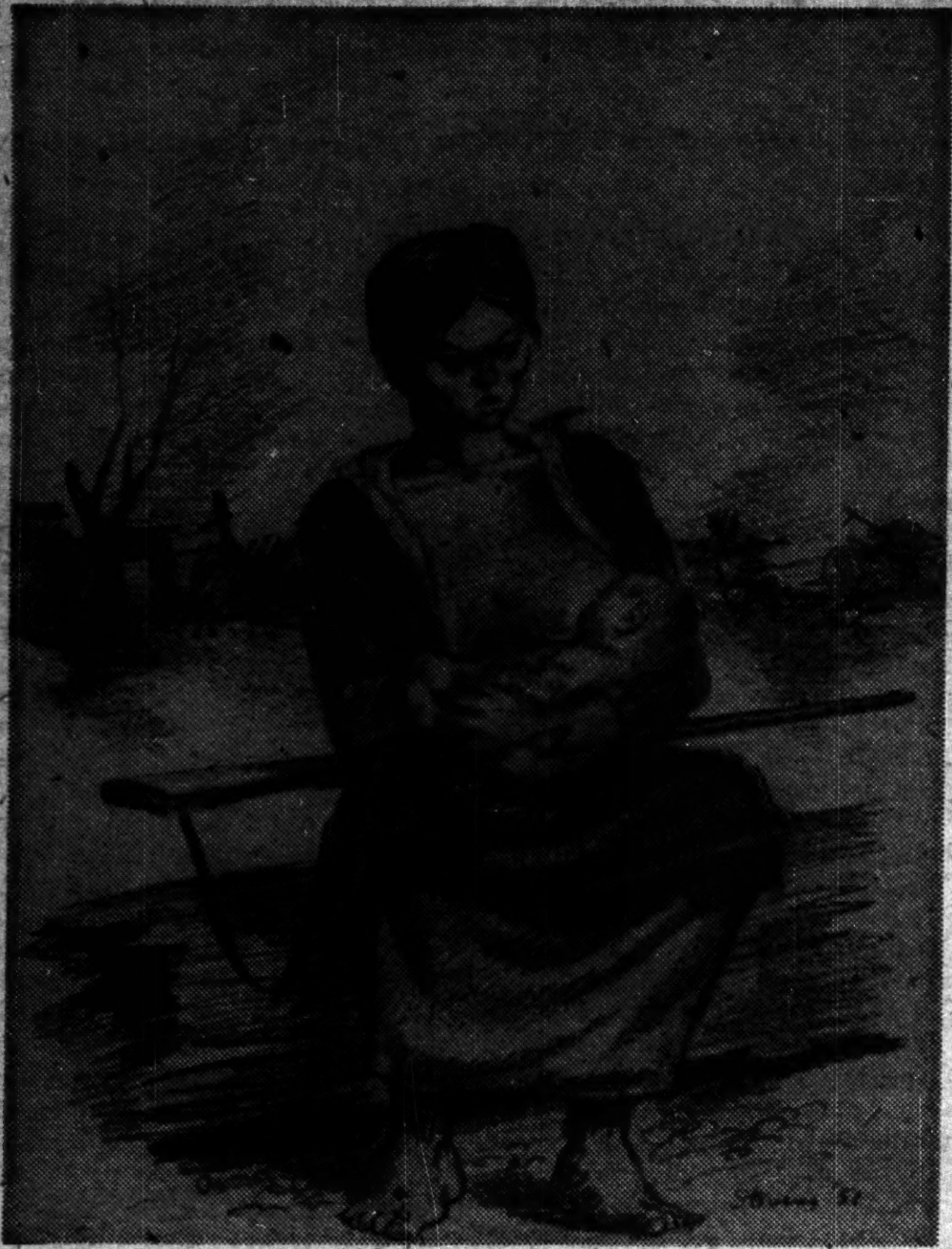
When I returned to my ward, my roommates looked at me in amazement and soon burst out in a convulsive laughter. In the excitement, of the deportation flurry, my imprisoned barber had my head only half shorn. For a couple of days, the men had something to laugh at and have a wonderful time at my expense.

I have told you of people, their shattered lives, their suffering. By no means is this all one can tell. All this takes place on an island. The name of this island is not Kojie in far-away Korea. It is Ellis Island that I am talking and writing about, in the very heart of Metropolitan New York, U. S. A.

The tiny speck of land we live on and endure is within the very shadow of the famous Statue of Liberty. It is within 15 minutes by ferry across the lower Manhattan Bay, to the great city of New York with its famous universities, newspapers, libraries and tall buildings—the center and wellspring of America's commerce, industry and culture. We can almost reach across and touch Foley Square, the sanctified repose of American justice, the powerful radio transmitters and television stations, extolling endlessly around the clock, the virtues of American "democracy and freedom." On a clear day we can see the sun reflected upon the glass walls of the United Nations building. If the wind is westward, we can hear the lavish acclaim of guides on plying sightseeing boats, telling tourists of foreign lands and our own hinterland of the greatness of New York, the gem AMERICANA, and the significance of its landmarks. They also point out Ellis Island.

It is on this island that I and thousands of others are imprisoned, and it is from here that this is written, of the ugliness, inhumanity and the real undisguised face of the American ruling class, secreted behind its brick walls and barbed wire enclosures. If all this takes place within the very bosom of New York, under the watchful eyes of progressive public opinion, why should one be surprised to learn of atrocities committed on Kojie Island? The cannibalistic atom bomb throwers capable of such depraved treatment of its victims on Ellis Island, are also capable of germ warfare.

These imperialist madmen are reckoning without the American people, who in various ways are beginning to stir anew and who also seek peace. The peace-loving people of the world are stronger than these merchants of death and would be world conquerors.

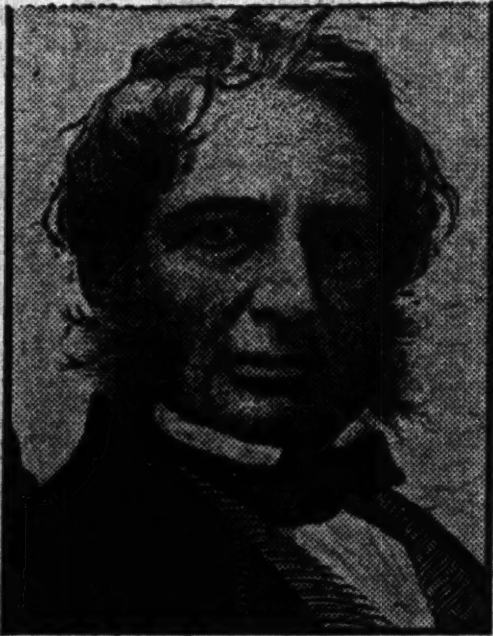


KOREAN MOTHER AND CHILD: A drawing by Harold Stevens, talented young artist whose work was recently exhibited at the ACA Gallery. Edward Tanner, writing about the show in the September 11 issue of the Daily Worker, said: "Here is an exhibition that any trade unionist would be proud to present to his members. . . . Again and again in these . . . optimistic paintings, the equality and unity of Negro and white working people and their families is expressed in joyful language which can be thrilling to any spectator. You'll walk out of the gallery feeling good. . . ."

THE ARSENAL AT SPRINGFIELD

By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

(This poem, *The Arsenal At Springfield*, was originally published in *Graham's Magazine* in April, 1884. In the summer of 1843 Longfellow visited the U. S. Arsenal at Springfield, Mass. He was accompanied by his wife and by Charles Sumner, the Abolitionist leader. The following account is given by Samuel Longfellow, brother and biographer of the poet: "While Sumner was trying to impress an attendant that money spent on these weapons of war would be much better spent on a great library, Mrs. Longfellow compared the shining gun barrels covering the walls from floor to ceiling to a giant organ and suggested what mournful music death would ring from them." Mrs. Longfellow later recalled: "We grew quite war-like against war and I urged Henry to write a peace poem." It was written some months later.—Feature Editor.



WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;
But from their silent pipes no anthem peals;
Startles the village with strange alarms.

Ah! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary,
When the death-angel touches those swift keys!
What loud lament and dismal Miserere
Will mingle with their awful symphonies.

I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus,
The cries of agony, the endless groan,
Which through the ages that have gone before us,
In long reverberations reach our own.

The bursting shell, the gateway wrenched asunder,
The rattling musketry, the clashing blade;
And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,
The diapason of the cannonade.

Is it, O man, with such discordant noises,
With such accursed instruments as these,
Thou drownest Nature's sweet and kindly voices,
And jarrest the celestial harmonies?

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need for arsenals nor forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation, that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear for evermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

"Red Tape and Barbed Wire," Documented Expose of McCarran Plot

RED TAPE AND BARBED WIRE: Close-up of the McCarran Law in Action. By Sender Carlin. Introduction by William L. Patterson. Published by Civil Rights Congress. New York. 48 pp. 25 cents.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"Red Tape and Barbed Wire," a new pamphlet by Sender Carlin, is an effective, documented expose of the plot of the McCarran "Subversive Activities Control Board" to mark for destruction as "Soviet-controlled" every labor or community group in America which takes a progressive stand.

On the basis of his study of the 14-month hearings by the McCarran Board to "determine" whether the Communist Party of the United States should be required to register as a foreign agent—and thereby open itself to prosecution—Carlin bares the real purposes of these prejudged proceedings.

Quoting liberally from the McCarran Board's own record, he shows how the board has permitted the Truman Justice Department to identify as "Communist" all activity in behalf of peace, colonial liberation or other popular, democratic causes.

Incredible as it might appear, the government objected and the board sustained the objection, to testimony by Communist Party counsel to show that the Communist Party supported the Korea cease-fire resolution of Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Col) before the cease-fire proposal made by Jacob Malik of the Soviet Union.

Why? Because the McCarran conspirators intend to 'establish' that the Communist Party's support for peace in Korea was 'merely an echo' of Moscow policy. It would be only a step for the SACB, after similar "hearings" to label as a "Communist front" any organization or individual in America who has spoken out in favor of peace in Korea.

In the same way, and for the same reasons, as Carlin's quotes from the record show, the McCarran Board barred testimony on Supreme Court Justice Douglas' condemnation of Western imperialism's colonial policies; the names of distinguished world leaders, including many non-Communists who signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, as well as other evidence which would have refuted the sinister attempt to hold as criminal every person or group whose views on any subject, at any time, might coincide in sum or in part with Soviet views.

Again quoting from the record, Carlin reveals the McCarranites' police-informer witnesses stumbling through their contradictory testimony. He shows how the then chairman of the board, former Rep. Charles La-



Follette himself learned that he and other members of the board were under surveillance by the Senate Internal Security Committee headed by McCarran.

In inspiring contrast to the rehearsed slanders of the paid informers and anti-labor spies used as prosecution witnesses was the testimony of John Gates, brought to Washington from the federal prison in Atlanta, Ga., where he is serving a five-year sentence under the Smith Act.

Brought handcuffed to the hearing room from the Washington jail where he was temporarily held, accompanied by four U.S. marshals, Gates testified for six days about the aims, objectives and methods of the Communist Party and why he himself became a Communist.

A veteran of two years service with the International Brigade in Spain, and four years as a paratrooper with the U.S. Army in World War II, Gates was asked by Vito Marcantonio to state to whom he owed allegiance.

"To the sovereign people of the United States," the witness replied. He added that he had often taken the oath of allegiance to the flag and to the nation — "one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Gates said Communists have no mental reservations when they take that oath even though they are well aware that today "we are not 'one nation indivisible' and that liberty and justice are not granted to all." He continued:

"One nation indivisible—that is a goal still to be achieved. There is a nation of the rich and a nation of the poor. There is a small white ruling class which oppresses the Negro people.

"Nor does liberty and justice exist for all. There is one justice for the rich and another for the poor. There is one law for the white and another law for the Negro. There is one law for some and another law for Communists. But when, ultimately, Socialism prevails in our country, then we will truly have liberty and justice for all, one law for all, and without antagonistic classes we shall indeed have one nation indivisible."

The author demonstrates that the McCarran Board hearings are a sinister device to give 'legal' sanction to the witchhunters' plans to outlaw "Communist" and other organizations. He

shows that "the whole structure and logic of the McCarran Act compels the board to make a determination adverse to the party. Were the board to find the Communist Party is not a 'Communist action organization, it would by that act put itself out of business and make the entire Act meaningless."

The pamphlet cites the wide range of the McCarranites' plot against democratic rights. He notes the widely-expressed horror and protest against the concentration camps now under construction under provisions of the McCarran law, and he indicates how the McCarran board will operate to force members of smeared organizations either to register, and thus face prosecution under the Smith Act or, by not registering, face jail and fines for thus "violating" the McCarran law.

The present smear investigation by the Senate McCarran committee of unions engaged in strikes or collective bargaining on wages attests to the correctness of Carlin's statement that:

"If a union or community group has been active in the fight for peace, for pensions, for public housing, against discrimination, for national health insurance, or any other issue which Communists have also supported, such organizations would be marked for destruction when the Department of Justice and the board brand it a 'communist front for harboring these views."

"Union locals which for years have as a matter of policy (protection against boss blacklisting) kept their membership rolls secret could be wiped out by the McCarranites. Similarly, a steel workers' local which took a position like that of Ernest T. Weir of the National Steel Corporation that the Chinese People's Republic be accorded diplomatic recognition could easily run afoul of the law."

"Red Tape and Barbed Wire" is a factual and convincing account of the McCarranite threat to the democratic liberties of literally millions of Americans. "It is the clear duty of Americans," the author writes, "to spread the truth about the McCarran Act and take measures to stop its encroachments on the Bill of Rights and the other freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States." A wide audience for this pamphlet will help vastly to spread that truth.



The Women Are in There Campaigning

Highlighting activities is Mrs. Bass' campaign for Vice President

IN AN ELECTION YEAR when the one issue outranking all others is that of peace or war, it is not strange that women, who have spearheaded the peace movement in this country, should be playing a more important role than ever before.

Highlighting that role is the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice President. The breath-taking tempo of her campaign, the militancy with which she responds to every challenging jimcrow and militaristic utterance by her opponents, the rightness and fire of her speeches, have lifted the hearts of every progressive, and are a source of deep pride to the Negro people, and to all women.

The fact that Mrs. Bass' name was placed in nomination in the state of Massachusetts by the Progressive Party there with 80,113 signatures—some 20,000 more than the law required—is an index to the support she has aroused among the rank and filers, who do the stair-climbing and the bell-ringing to get the signatures, and among the voters who did the signing!

Another Negro woman in a leading campaign role is Miss Thelma Dale, a former leader of the National Negro Council and organizer for the United Office and Professional Workers. (And because Vincent Hallinan is now campaigning like a tornado in his own behalf is no excuse for forgetting the wonderful contribution made by Vivian Hallinan as his representative before he was released.)

Before the campaign is over we hope to bring our readers the full facts on women's participa-

tion in it. But already one is struck, in going over the incomplete information, by the leading role that Negro women, in particular, are playing.

In California Miss Lynn Childs of San Francisco is state chairman of the Independent Progressive Party. In Seattle, a 21-year-old Negro woman is a candidate for the Washington state legislature. Wife of a merchant seaman and mother of children, she is campaigning principally on the issues of adequate representation in government for the Negro people, for women and for youth.

In Detroit Mrs. Charline White is running for re-election to the state assembly; two years ago Mrs. White polled 22,000 primary votes—this year she has quadrupled that figure. Mrs. Cora Brown, has received the Democratic nomination for senator from her district, which practically assures her election. And the Negro mother of a Korea veteran, Mrs. Virginia Glenn of Grand Rapids, is the Progressive Party's candidate for the post of Michigan State Treasurer.

More and more the evidence coming in proves that American women are not content with the role recently assigned them by Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen in an article which appeared during July in Look Magazine, entitled "The Role of Modern Woman."

What was interesting was Father Sheen's recognition (after all a fact is a fact!) of the fact that many women are wage earners and even more so, of the fact women are a powerful, and conscious, force for peace:

Peace is paramount issue rallying women voters in the elections

"War is always a greater tragedy to women than to men. A woman may not be saying this, but she is thinking it: 'It takes 20 years to make a life and I do not want to see it snuffed out in a second.' . . . In a world in which man has made death not only an individual but a mass phenomenon, it behooves woman . . . to save (it) from cosmic suicide, despair and death."

Having admitted women's paramount stake in peace, Monsignor Sheen then assigns them a highly mystical role as "the guardian of equity, providing the world with love, compassion and understanding, leaving deeds to the menfolk, and setting the 'moral tone' of our culture and exerting her influence through her humility and capacity for sacrifice."

This attempt by a leading ideologist for reaction to confuse, divert and paralyze the awakening political consciousness of millions of women is a tribute to the challenge this new arising strength offers to the militarists. Reading Monsignor Sheen's admonitions and exhortation, one is forcibly reminded of the stir created by three women—housewives and mothers in the state of Washington—who took it upon themselves last April to file an initiative petition to give the voters of their state the chance of expressing themselves on peaceful co-existence

with other countries and negotiations as a means of avoiding war.

These three women live in the lumbering and logging town of Bellingham, Wash. Mrs. Patricia Cary is a member of the Ladies Auxiliary of the International Woodworkers Union; Mrs. Ruby Davis is a Missionary Training School graduate and taught social science; she is a Grange and PTA member, and also belongs to a union auxiliary; so does Mrs. Mona Thomas. Two of these women have sons in Korea; the third has a son in the armed forces in Alaska.

These three women, and the Committee for Initiative 183, taught the progressive movement of our country, and the women in particular, a wonderful lesson. They needed 50,000 signatures to get the initiative on the ballot on Nov. 4, and they only got 27,500. But they made the initiative, and hence the crucial peace issues which it embodied, the talk of the state of Washington.

In a sense, they also fired the opening gun in the 1952 election campaign, and the reverberations have not yet died away; the news has just come that another group of Washington voters have filed a new peace initiative, and opened a campaign for a minimum of 70,000 signatures to be collected by Election Day!



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS



MRS. VIVIAN HALLINAN

WOMAN TODAY

Women of Lidice Build a New Life

By T. HAMPL

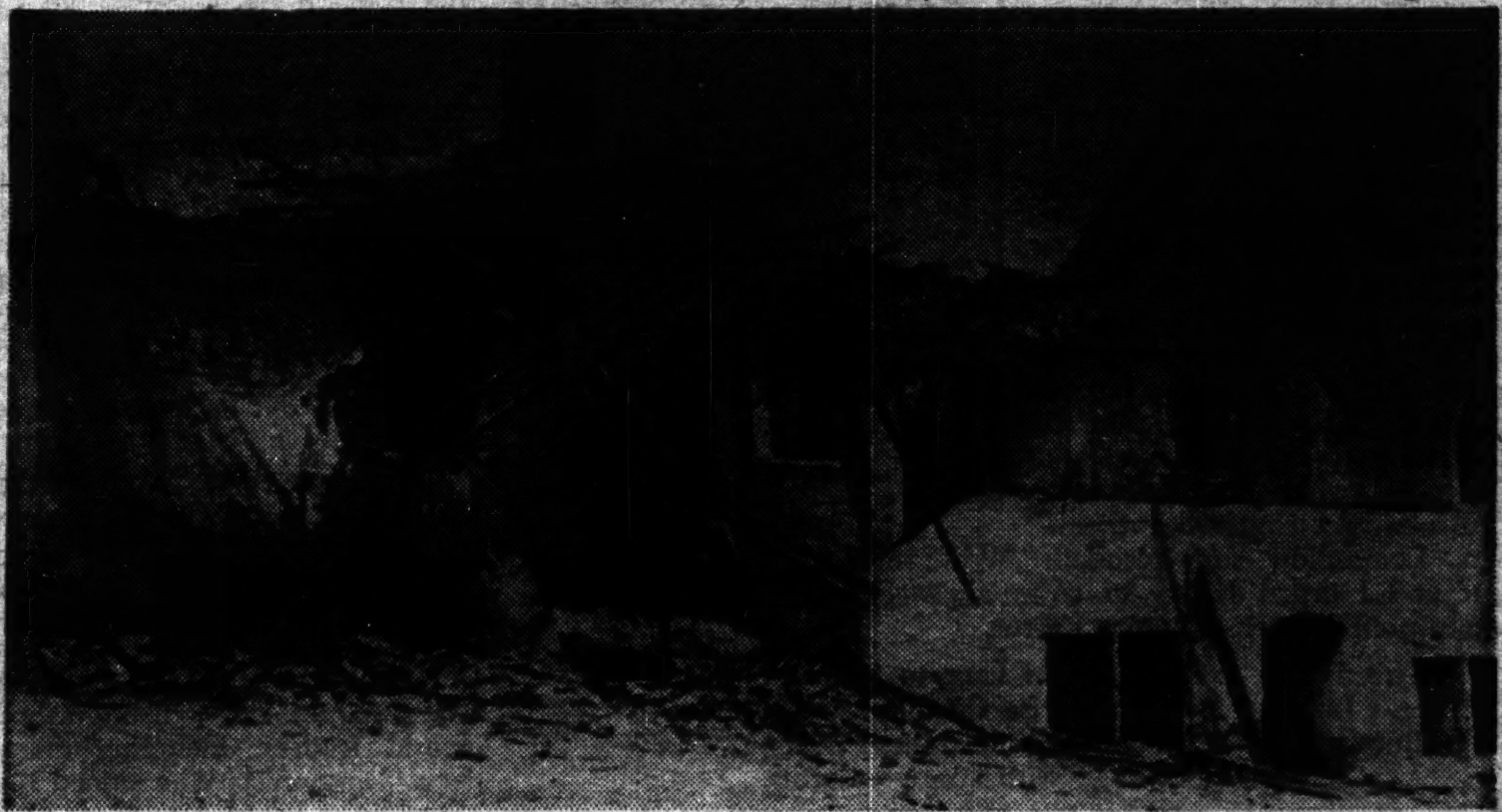
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia
IT WAS a dull, heavy day when I visited the Bohemian village of Lidice, whose heroic name was echoed round the world. The wind sighed gently up the surrounding slopes and the clouds hung low as though still in mourning for the dead. Ten years have passed since the brutal hand of Nazism descended upon this defenseless village, determined to erase every trace of it. The villagers, with their fellow-mourners throughout the world, still remember their dead. They will never forget that June night in 1942 when their slumbers were so brutally disturbed by the Nazi assassins. The women still feel the poignant grief they experienced that fateful night when 173 of their menfolk were shot without trial only a few yards away from them. They can still hear the cries of the 105 village children as they were torn from them before they themselves were herded into trucks to begin their own sorrowful journey to the concentration camps. Eighty-eight of those children never returned, creating an aching void in the hearts of these mothers which no relief fund, no welfare plans can ever fill.

The name "Lidice" appeared in various parts of the world when squares, avenues and often villages were given the name of this martyred village. Funds to secure the rebuilding of Lidice were opened in many countries. The Czechoslovak government has included its rebuilding in the Five-Year Plan. Already 71 neat little family houses with their red steep-pitched roofs dot the hill-

side of the new village. Eleven more are now being constructed and the completed village will have a total of 150 dwellings. These houses, built in four types, almost all have parquet-floored living rooms, electrically-fitted, white-tiled kitchens and bathrooms, two or three bedrooms, central heating, a balcony and a garden.

Volunteer brigades from 71 nations helped to build the wide street—named United Nations Highway—connecting the village with the main road. When finished the village will also have a new elementary and nursery school, a recreation center complete with shops, administration offices, a hall for all cultural purposes and a new museum. The Czechoslovak government allocated a total of 312 million crowns to be spent on Lidice and Lezaky—another Czech village, similarly desecrated.

Proud to show me her rent-free house was Huzena Petrakova, chairman of the National Committee of Lidice, who spent three years in concentration camps. Her well-kept garden has rose trees, sweet smelling wallflowers, and mignonette to scent the air outside her door. Everything glistened inside her house. One of her bedrooms with its stippled walls wears the air of a shrine. Fresh flowers nestle close to the photographs of her husband and three children—all murdered. She is one of 81 Lidice women who have been rehoused and who today build a new life for themselves—she especially devoting her time to village administration. Some of the women are re-married, and while picking up



Horak's farm, on June 10, 1942. It was in this building that the Nazis herded the men of Lidice, imprisoning them in the cellar before they were shot. Then the Nazis levelled the town. One of the streets of the rebuilt town is shown (below).



the threads of life again strive constantly for peace. They welcome the new German Democratic Republic arising beyond their borders, which is provid-

ing a new education for German youth. But as Mrs. Petrakova warned me, "Should any other warlike intruders try again to disturb our village they will not

find us passive. Active we are to defend the maintenance of peace and active we shall remain in defense if ever again attacked."

CAN WIN CEASE-FIRE BY ELECTION DAY, APC SAYS

(Continued from Page 2)

culating special material of interest to the youth.

At a meeting of the Carment Labor Peace Committee in New York, Sept. 16, teams of two persons were formed to obtain additional workers from the shops in order to canvass continuously in the shops and on the streets from now until election day. The leaders of two of these teams, Mrs. Clara Shavelson and Mrs. Tessie Hartman, each of whom got 1,000 signatures in the campaign for a five power pact of peace, pledged to exceed this record as part of a garment workers' quota of 15,000.

SIMILAR MESSAGES of encouragement and pledges have come in the mail from peace workers in every section of the country, such as Albuquerque, N.M.; Butte, Mont.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Bergen, N. D.; East Patuxent, Fla. The letters report a new feeling and spirit among the people and welcome the growth of unity in the peace struggle.

It was this sentiment which prompted the initiators of the peace referendum to begin the campaign. In their statement Aug. 28 calling for an immediate halt to the Korean War, the 43 (now more than 100) prominent religious, labor, cultural, artistic and scientific Americans who initiated the campaign declared that "it is our firm belief that this desire to end the Korean war has such widespread support among the American people that if projected into the election campaign along non-partisan lines, candidates for public office, especially the Presidency, will feel compelled to accede to this popular demand to work to end the Korean war."

IN RESPONSE to letters requesting information on the "how and what" of the campaign, APC headquarters distributes, at printers' cost, ballots, seals, stickers, leaflets, posters and other campaign material and suggestions designed to be helpful to seasoned canvassers as well as to persons who have begun to work for peace for the first time. The suggestions envisage the involvement of peace forces not yet part of the organized peace movement, such as church groups, fraternal organizations, social clubs and farm, Negro, labor and national minority groups.

Emphasis is placed on the can-

vasser's approach to people without dogmatic, argumentative statements, but in a spirit of friendly interchange of views. The initiators of the campaign stress the importance of exchanging views, and learning from the approaches of others who genuinely want peace but may differ in many respects with the opinions of the canvasser.

CANVASSERS are also urged to carry collection cans and special stamps from local peace committees, so as to help defray the costs of the campaign. Many local peace forces will also find ways to link the struggle for peace with local immediate issues of civil rights, trade union rights, cost-of-living struggles, and other special problems of the people among whom they are working.

To assist canvassers among religious groups, which played a major role in the defeat of Universal Military Training, APC is preparing a special folder for distribution in all Protestant churches on World Communion Sunday, in early October. Initiated by leading churchmen, such as Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Bishop William J. Walls, Rev. Edwin McNeill Potest and Dr. Edwin Dahlberg, the folders can be distributed as part of church services. They include a peace ballot.

In preparation are ballots and material in Spanish.

AMONG LABOR GROUPS, the International Fur and Leather Workers Union has set up a campaign committee, and will feature the peace referendum in the next issue of their paper. Many labor leaders have already expressed support of the referendum, and a statement by them, directed to trade unionists and all American working men and women will shortly be issued.

The campaign initiators believe any individual or group of individuals anywhere in the United States who seriously wants the Korean war ended can become effective in this campaign to stop it. Communications and letters already tell how such individuals and groups meet in their community with all other persons of like mind, plan a campaign and adopt a quota, organize canvassing at shop gates, in churches and clubs, on street corners and by doorbell ringing. The first meeting usually decided on the approach, organizes teams, and plans activities. Regular meetings are held thereafter to weigh

results, exchange experiences, and work out more efficient methods, such as recruiting other canvassers and persuading organizations to conduct balloting of all members.

AS FOR THE INFLUENCE of the campaign on the election, the initiators expect to present the national total of ballots to all presidential candidates in mid- or late October. Special activity is envisaged for United Nations Week, Oct. 14-21. In addition, a delegation will present the result of the balloting to President Truman, since he has the actual power to stop the fighting in Korea at once.

Local peace workers throughout the country will organize delegation to visit state and city candidates, and especially nominees for the U. S. Congress and Senate, and will then report back to the communities, shops and voters.

In their original statement, the referendum initiators declared that "We have a responsibility to humanity and to our country to make it unmistakably clear to our political and military leaders that our people want the Korean war ended."

The American Peace Crusade, which jointly initiated the referendum along with the 100 individual sponsors and which at this stage of the campaign has a major responsibility of coordinating peace activities, is full of confidence that the goal will be attained and a cease-fire won.

Trial of '15'

(Continued from Page 3)

Marks said he did not know how much time the prosecution would require, and the judge set no time limit for the prosecution.

The jury absent all week while defense motions were presented, was ordered to be in court Wednesday.

Also pending is an all-inclusive defense motion for declaration of a mistrial. The judge said he would not hear argument on this motion, but would decide the issue on the basis of written material before him.

Isidore Begun to Speak in Bronx

Isidore Begun, one of the 15 Smith Act defendants on trial in Foley Square, will address a meeting in the Bronx, Monday evening, at the Allerton Ave. Community Center, 683 Allerton Ave., on the sweeping judicial decisions that have propped up the Justice Department's fabricated case against the 15.

N. Y. Elections

(Continued from Page 4)

can-Democratic gangup, despite individual nominees in both parties, is another No. 1 outpost for trade unionists, particularly Sen. Bianchi's great record in the Legislature for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law and increased workmen's compensation, his fight for civil rights and peace, his campaigns for housing, schools and rent control, and his activity against fare and price boosts, make him an indispensable member of the Senate. He was truly the ONLY people's legislator in Albany for the past two years.

Manuel Medina, leading Puerto Rican in the 14 Assembly District, who lost by a few hundred votes to Hulen Jack in 1950, has a good chance to win this year.

MEDINA'S campaign workers report widespread indignation against the Tammany incumbent Jack, and apathy in the district towards the Republican and Liberal candidates. This key working-class community in Vito Marcantonio's 18 Congressional stronghold can become the Achilles heel for the "get Marc" political conspirators and a mobilized day to day counter-offensive behind Medina can not only sweep him into the Legislature but open the way for an all-out citywide drive behind the Labor Party candidates in the 1953 municipal election.

In the Bronx Howard Fast, world-famous author, is the ALP congressional candidate in the 23 C. D.—where Boss Flynn's machine was jolted off the tracks in the historic Leo Isaacson victory of 1948. Fast is out to repeat history this time and, in a district composed of Negroes, Jewish and Puerto Rican workers.

THERE ARE other important campaigns, notably those of Terry Rosenbaum for Congress in Brooklyn's 11 C. D. and Mrs. Catherine Brown, Negro candidate for Assembly in Brownsville's 23 A. D. These two candidates, symbolizing a dramatic and growing spirit of the Negro-white unity movement in their overwhelmingly Jewish communities, are waging powerful campaigns. Rosenbaum, a teacher with a magnificent record for academic freedom and a leader in the struggle for justice around the brutal police slaying of Henry Fields, filled the vacancy left by his colleague and friend, Max Gilgoff, who died last month. Both men had been singled out by the Board of Education for witchhunt inquisitions mainly because of their participation in the Fields case and their consistent fight for peace.

MRS. BROWN, a Negro mother of five children, church leader, president of the PTA, for the past five years, a leader in the drive against rat-infested homes and for decent housing, is the first Negro woman ever to run for office in

Brownsville. The broadest type of coalition has been formed around her candidacy and she is stirring a groundswell of independent activity for her election throughout Brownsville, giving strength to the Negro-Jewish unity struggle and showing a kind of leadership that stamps her as one of the really outstanding figures to emerge in the city's progressive movement.

The campaigns for such Puerto Rican candidates as Jesus Colon in the Eighth S. D., Luis Hernandez in the 14th A. D. and Jose Giboyeaux in the 10 A. D.—all in Brooklyn; and for Jose Davilla Sempritt in the 25 S. D. and Marian Gonzalez, in the Fourth A. D., and Conesula Marcial in the Fifth A. D., in the Bronx, are other areas of political struggle where the issues of housing, police brutality, civil rights and peace are being made pass words into the polling booths next Nov. 1.

Mistrial in Case Of Assault on Negro Babysitter

SPOTTYSYLVANIA, Va.—The trial of a marine chief warrant officer charged with criminally attacking a 16-year-old Negro babysitter ended this week with a hung jury.

Judge Leon A. Bazile declared a mistrial in the case of 42-year-old Clifford Wulk and set Dec. 11 as his new trial date.

Wulk was indicted in December, 1951, but was not brought to trial until June, 1952, after N. A. A. C. P. attorneys went to Spottsylvania County to investigate. In June the case was postponed until September because the county sheriff had not filed a proper list of jurors.

The Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania branches of the NAACP, under the direction of state executive secretary W. Lester Banks, supported the prosecution.

For peace in Korea—trade with China — end to remilitarization of Japan

exchange greetings with delegates of India, Japan, Korea, China and delegates of 28 countries of the Asian and Pacific Region at the

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U.S. representative to preparatory meeting, will be chairman

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☐ History of the Communist Party of the U.S. (Wednesdays—6:45-8:15; Thursdays—8:30-10:00).

☐ The Negro Liberation Movement (Thursdays—6:45-8:15).

Registration BEGINS TOMORROW, September 22 through October 6.

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what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Devil and Daniel Webster." Walter Houston in the stirring, Benet classic. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

VETS PARTY. No entertainment. No surprises. Just a nice social evening. Vets for Peace, 267 7th Ave. (nr. 25th St.) Sat., Sept. 20, 8 p.m. Cont. \$1.

CANDLELIGHT STUDIO PARTY—Folk, Calypso, Entertainment, Dancing. 111 W. 88th St., nr. Columbus. Sat., Sept. 20, 8:30 sharp. Cont. 75c.

Brooklyn

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Film Circle presents "Blockade," stirring movie on Republican Spain by John Howard Lawson. Sat. and Sun., Sept. 20, 21, 8 p.m. 454 Nostrand Ave. Don. 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Devil and Daniel Webster." Walter Houston in the stirring, Benet classic. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

Bronx

ALLERTON CLUB presents "The Senator Was Indiscreet" plus "Hallinan and Bass" short. Sunday, Sept. 21, 8 p.m. at 623 Allerton Ave., Bx.

Brooklyn

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Film Circle presents "Blockade," stirring movie on Republican Spain by John Howard Lawson. Sat. and Sun., Sept. 20 and 21, 8 p.m., 454 Nostrand Ave. Don. 50c.

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Buffet • Musical • Subscription \$2.00

Tickets at American Women for Peace, 157 Seventh Avenue

Cross-Burning

(Continued from Page 1)
torial District assailed the terrorism as a "shocking incident."

Though every responsible Queens official knew of the cross-burning when this reporter called Borough President James A. Lundy he was completely ignorant of the incident more than 12 hours after the act was reported to police.

"Up to this point," said Lundy, "you are the first to tell me anything about it. This is the first I've heard about it."

NO COMMENT

Asked to comment on the outrage, Lundy said he couldn't "because I don't know what the situation is."

The reporter read him the account of the St. Albans threat in the newspapers. When he had finished Lundy insisted he could not "comment because nobody has brought me a report."

Rudolph Halley, City Council President, said: "I find this deplorable" and promised "to look into the facts."

Cyril Graze, American Labor Party candidate for the Senate in the Sixth S. D. in Queens, linked the resurgence of KKK activity here with the current anti-Negro press incitations.

State Sen. William J. Bianchi, American Laborite from East Harlem, saw in the St. Albans outrage a continuation of the "intolerance and bigotry" that "killed the Moores in Florida last summer" and "which was never stamped out."

Graze said that "undoubtedly the sensational anti-Negro stories of alleged sex crimes appearing in some of the papers have helped further such incidents."

He urged every candidate for public office and "every political figure in Queens to speak out in condemnation of this shameful act."

Sen. Bianchi declared that the St. Albans KKK cross burning is "tied up with the same terrorism that led to the dynamiting of the Moores in Florida."

"The fact that this horrible outrage can happen in New York City illustrates graphically how the failure to apprehend and crush the fascist bigots in the South inevitably encouraged terror everywhere in the country. I urge prompt action by police and borough officials to get to the bottom of this," Bianchi said.

Capt. Hugh Mulzac, head of the Queens ALP, declared Friday: "The burning of a fiery cross in the area of the homes of Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella and

Lena Home shows clearly how far these people will carry their dastardly and cowardly acts... and that all Negroes will suffer the same persecution until we adopt the true principles of unity that the people of South Africa have adopted."

Howard Fast, ALP candidate for Congress in the 23 CD, Bronx, called on Mayor Impellitteri to uncover KKK cross-burners. "The burning of a cross, traditional symbol of race hatred in the South, in the St. Albans section of Queens, is another step in the carefully instigated campaign of race hatred here," the noted author said.

"We have never before had this kind of racism as a part of our city. It is being carefully manufactured. First we are treated to a manufactured, phony crime wave. Now a cross is burned. What next?"

Fast asserted that if the mayor would "take some of the detectives assigned to the terrorization of the Negro and Puerto Rican people out of Harlem and the Bronx and send them into Queens we would soon know who is responsible for the outrage."

Malik Charges Wall St. Plot in Indo-China War

Jacob A. Malik, chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations, charged Friday in the UN Security Council that "the U. S. ruling circles are attempting to set up a pretext for an open, flagrant intervention by U. S. forces in Viet-Nam."

"The U. S.," said Malik, "plans to use the same methods in Indo-China it is now using in Korea. This colonial adventure would be covered up by the United Nations flag."

Malik pointed out that the U.S. is already sending arms and money to the Franco-American puppet governments of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam. He made his charge in explaining his veto of the admission of these three puppet governments into the UN.

Earlier, the UN Council had followed the U. S. lead in refusing to admit the People's Republic of Viet-Nam.

Malik told reporters Friday he had canceled his scheduled departure to the Soviet Union. Malik's successor, Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin, had arrived here Monday.



AMERICAN JAILED FOR LIFE in Philippines. William J. Pomeroy, is shown with his Philippine wife, Celia Mariano Pomeroy, as they left Camp Murphy to begin serving life sentences in National Penitentiary at Manila. Pomeroy, who remained to fight for Philippine freedom after the war, was sentenced in June.

SEE FARE-HIKE SCHEME IN IMPY'S NEW TRANSIT GROUP

Fare increase speculation simmered anew at City Hall this week following Mayor Impellitteri's appointment of three city officials to the newly-created Transit Advisory Commission.

They were chairman, Edward C. Maguire, of the Board of Water Supply; Dennis M. Hurley, Corporation Counsel; and Daniel Kornblum, director of the City Division of Labor Relations.

The gouge scheme was dropped when public indignation swept the Legislature after revelations that an Authority would probably raise the fare to 21 cents a subway ride. Since then, however, Impellitteri has been insisting on an "advisory" commission for transit with powers to recommend change in rates, hours, working conditions and public policy on the transit system. Most experienced City Hall observers see in this Commission a thin camouflage for the inevitable Authority which is expected to be part of the mayor's fiscal suggestions to the 1953 Legislature.

The American Labor Party quickly attacked such a commission. Vito Marcantonio, state Chairman, called it a "device to increase the fare to 15 cents" and named

the Commerce and Industry Assn. and the New York Board of Trade as the prime movers to "dress up the fare steal in the seemingly respectable disguise" of a Transit Commission.

Marcantonio pledged the ALP's continued fight "against any attempt, in any form, to mulct New Yorkers out of millions of dollars in another fare hike" and called on Mayor Impellitteri to halt his "private poison-package huddles" with Lt. Gov. Frank Moore on city-state finances. The ALP leader demanded that these discussions be turned into open public hearings.

PENNA. COURT DENIES NELSON RIGHT TO BAIL

STEVE NELSON's right to bail, pending appeal, has just been denied by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. No hearing was held by the court. Nelson is serving a 20-year sentence under the State "sedition" act in the brutal Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., where a previous "sedition" trial prisoner died from bad treatment.

The State Supreme Court has not yet passed on Steve's appeal from his conviction.

Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)
Nixon was campaigning in California it was uncertain when the two could get together by telephone.

The complete Eisenhower statement read:

"I have long admired and applauded Nixon's American faith and his determination to drive Communist sympathizers from offices of public trust."

"There recently has been leveled against him a charge of unethical practices. I believe Dick Nixon to be an honest man. I am confident he will place all the facts before the American people fairly and squarely. I intend to talk with him at the earliest time we can reach each other by telephone."

MARYSVILLE, Cal.—Sen. Richard M. Nixon angrily tried to stop a man who asked him about the \$17,000 slush fund by dropping a fancy bit of redbaiting.

The Republican Vice-Presidential nominee called the charge just another "smear" from the Alger Hiss crowd and promised "the more they smear me, the more I'm going up and down this country exposing them until we get the Communists out of Washington."

Nixon was winding up a whistle-stop speech here discussing corruption when he was interrupted by a shout from the crowd:

"What about that \$17,000?"

Farmers' Debts Rising Steadily

U. S. Agriculture Department officials report that "farmers are going to lenders for short-term money in greater numbers than ever before," reports the Wall St. Journal of Sept. 16. Non-real estate loans to farmers are the highest on record, \$7,300,000,000 at the beginning of 1952.

Many farmers are being forced to increase their long-term mortgage indebtedness just to pay off their short-term loans.

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